New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1642. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Hold of the Nicaragua.

Sixty-one Recruits from New-York.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Crews Rescued—A Vessel Sunk and her Crew Frozen in the Rigging.

[illegible]

Information from authentic sources, received since the *James Adger* sailed yesterday morning, goes to show that some sixty-five tickets were sold by the agent, for Nicaragua, and that between fifty and sixty actually took passage. Information was also laid, by some [illegible] party, with the District-Attorney, but no action was taken of it.

The statement that large numbers of the Tennessee's recruits were in Baltimore, is probably an error, as the vessel was anchored [illegible] miles from the city of Norfolk, and every effort would no doubt be made to keep them on board; thus the *James Adger* will probably convey about two hundred persons to Nicaragua, which, with the five hundred reported to have sailed from New-Orleans, will make a formidable reinforcement for the "Army of Liberation."

[illegible]

The ship E. Z., of New-York, belonging to [illegible] & Co., arrived at this port yesterday [illegible] from Liverpool, having on board the officers and crew of the [illegible], who had been taken off their vessel in a sinking condition. The *John Garrow*, Capt. Josiah Dunn, sailed from Savannah, Tuesday, Nov. 18, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. On Sunday, the 30th, they first discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, which gained [illegible] on the ship. The pumps were immediately manned and worked vigorously by the crew, but by the greatest exertions they were unable to reduce the water. A series of heavy gales followed each other in rapid succession, mostly from the N. W., [illegible] during which the ship was hove to, or put under short sail—so much water in the hold making the vessel crank and unmanageable, so that they could carry but little sail. The constant tax upon the crew reduced their strength, and, with the severe cold weather, soon disabled three or four of their number—one being frostbitten.

It soon became apparent that they would have to abandon the ship; nearly a month had passed and nothing but the buoyant nature of the cargo had kept the ship afloat; the men were worn out, the ship had settled down to her chain plates, and the greatest care was necessary to keep her from capsizing; in a word, nothing remained to them but the hope of falling in with some friendly sail to rescue them from certain death. On the 6th of December, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], in the midst of a severe gale from the N. W., the vessel had been put before the wind under a close reefed maintopsail, but was so waterlogged as to be past steering. In this dismal situation, with decks nearly level with the water, and driven at the mercy of the sea, which was running mountains high, and with the hourly prospect of being engulfed, a friendly sail was descried on the starboard quarter, also scudding before the gale. A signal of distress was displayed in the rigging, and in the course of an hour they were hailed by the ship E. Z., Capt. [illegible], of New-York, when Capt. Dunn requested to be taken off. They were not long in clearing away the lifeboat [illegible] [illegible] to the E. Z. The Captain's wife and child taking the second boat, and the officers and crew all reaching the vessel in safety, but without saving anything but the clothes they had on. Upon the last trip the boat was stove by a heavy sea, and lost.

We append a list of the officers and crew, 24 in all, who express much gratitude for their timely deliverance, and for the kind treatment they have received on board the E. Z.:

Josiah Dunn, Captain; wife and child.
John [illegible], Mate.
Daniel Davis, Second Mate.
Nathaniel McGilvery, Carpenter.
Wm. Pickering, Steward.
Benj. [illegible], Cook.
John Quinn, Painter.
Crew—James Burton, James Brown, John McKee, David Gibson, Geo. Lewis, James Dunn, Geo. Reed, [illegible]

[illegible] in Liverpool. [illegible]

The little schooner [illegible] from New-London, Conn., and sailed on the [illegible] inst. for St. Helena, is a new vessel of only ninety-eight tons, and belongs to [illegible], Esq., American Consul at St. Helena. She was built on the Kennebec River, of the best white oak, and hackmatacks, with solid compartments, intended to be used for water tanks. The difficulty and delay experienced by shipping in obtaining water at this half-way house in the ocean, has suggested to Mr. Kimball the idea of providing a vessel fitted expressly for the purpose of supplying water to vessels stopping at that port, and we have no doubt it will prove a great convenience to vessels, and so secure, in truth, "laughing water" to all parties.

ANOTHER CREW RESCUED AT SEA.

Bark *Modena*, Ryder, from Charleston for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 27th, having on board the captain and crew, six in number, of schooner *Hope W. Grandy*, Owens, of New-London, from Georgetown, D. C., with coal, for Providence. The vessel was fallen in with 23d, in a sinking condition.

STILL ANOTHER CREW RESCUED FROM A SINKING VESSEL—HUMANE CONDUCT OF CAPT. ERICKSON.

Report of Capt. Pike *of schooner* Emeline Paterson, of New-York, recently abandoned at sea:

Left Hampton, Virginia, Dec. 22, with a cargo of pine wood for New-York. Wind fresh from S. W. At 11 P. M., when off Hog Island, experienced heavy snow squalls from N. W., which continued for about 30 hours, during which split sails and lost spars, and was obliged to run before the wind under bare poles, the schooner at the time loaded with ice and snow—the crew badly frost bitten. Dec. 24 fell in with British bark *Voyager*, from Pernambuco, bound to New-York, the sea running so high as to make it impossible for a boat to live. The Captain promised to lay by us until next day, and then take us off, if possible, but before daylight the bark was entirely out of sight. The schooner at this time leaking so badly could not keep her free. Dec. 26, at 9 A. M., fell in with schooner *Wm. H. Gillilan*, of Charleston, Erickson, master, for New-York, who, through the greatest exertions, nobly succeeded in taking us on board his vessel. Capt. Pike desires to express for himself, his officers and crew, his sincere and heartfelt thanks to Capt. E., his officers and men, for their noble daring in risking their lives to save ours, and for the many acts of kindness shown us while on board his vessel.

A SUNKEN VESSEL AND FROZEN CREW.

Captain Winslow, of schooner *Minerva*, at Fall River, from Baltimore, reports that on the morning of the 23d anchored near Barnegat Inlet, N. J., and shortly afterwards saw a fore-and-aft schooner full of water, with one man lashed in the fore rigging, and others of the crew in the tops, all apparently having been frozen to death. The schooner remained in sight until the 24th, but it blowing very heavy all the while, Capt. Winslow was unable to go to her.

FROM THE BARK TASSO.

Capt. Goldsborough, of the above vessel, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and reports that some 40 to 50 pieces of rosewood have been saved, and landed on the beach.

Removal of the Sugar Duty.

The following is a copy of a Memorial to Congress, praying for the removal of the duty on Sugar, which is now being circulated for signatures in ten different cities:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled;

The undersigned, merchants and others, residing in ———, respectfully represent; That sugar has become so universal and indispensable an article of consumption as to be not improperly reckoned among the necessaries of life; that the duty of thirty per cent. with which it is burdened on its importation into our country weighs severely upon the mass of the people, and upon the various trades and occupations in which it is used as a raw material; that the sugar cane is a tropical plant, which does not come to perfection in the climate of the United States, and that, owing to frequent unfavorable seasons, the tendency of the plant to degenerate, and the exhaustion of the soil of the sugar estates, more labor is necessary to produce a given quantity of sugar in this country than in any other part of the world from which the commodity is brought; that the making of sugar from the cane is, for these reasons, even with the present high duty, never likely to become a prosperous branch of industry in our country. The undersigned, therefore, pray that Congress will altogether relieve the people from the duty on imported sugar.

From Curacoa.—By the arrival of bark *Venus*, Capt. Anderson, from Curacoa, we have received advices from that port to Dec. 7. The health of the island was good, the cholera still prevailing in Venezuela. Salt worth 16c. ℔ bbl. Political affairs quiet in Venezuela.

A [illegible] road was lately surveyed and [illegible] from Monticello on the Mississippi River to St. [illegible] on the Minnesota River.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Persifer F. Smith Confirmed as the New Brigadier-General—The Kansas Nominations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The President to-day nominated Gen. Persifer F. Smith to the new Brigadiership created by the last Congress. The Committee on Military Affairs immediately reported the nomination favorably, and the Senate confirmed it unanimously. This is the office which, when it was created, was supposed to be for Gen. [illegible].

No action has yet been taken on the Kansas nominations. Judge Lecompte's friends are preparing for a vigorous assault on the Administration for his removal, but his successor will be confirmed.

Clifford, of Maine, is now named by the knowing ones as a Cabinet officer from the East instead of Toucey. S.

The Land Sales in Kansas—Rights of the New-York Indians—The Vacant Brigadier-Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The Indian Department has received information that about two hundred and eight thousand acres of the Delaware Trust Lands have been recently sold, yielding $450,000. Upwards of three hundred thousand acres, including Leavenworth City, belonging to the Delaware Indians, are yet to be sold. One hundred thousand acres opposite St. Joseph, Mo., and the same number on the Osage River, the former held for the Iowas and the latter for the Weas, in trust, choice tracts, will, on the opening of Spring, be brought into market, and before any United States lands shall be opened for sale in Kansas.

It appears from a communication to-day transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the Department has endeavored to have the entire land reservation in Kansas heretofore set apart for the New-York Indians, maintained and guarded against encroachments by white settlers until it shall be determined, either by legislation or treaty, what rights, if any, therein remain to such of those Indians as have not removed west of the Mississippi, (having an unlimited right to remain in New-York;) and in what manner the interests of those who emigrated shall be secured or definitely settled.

It is said that Persifer F. Smith has been appointed to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship in the army.

The Woodworth Planing-Machine Patent—Kicking at a Dead Lion—Curious Revelations—Col. Forney and the Pennsylvania Senatorship, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE WOODWORTH PATENT.

By reckless and ignorant assaults upon the proposition for the extension of the Woodworth Planing-Machine Patent, one of your cotemporaries [illegible] to entitle the subject to a little explanation, and to an accurate statement of its present position. Let it be known, then, that the *Herald* is kicking at a dead lion; that the parties who were urging the extension of the Patent in question *left the Capital ten days ago*—abandoning altogether a project against which a mountain of prejudice had been raised. This being so, I may speak freely on the matter, and say some things in favor of the proposed extension, which your columns will bear witness that I have withheld until now.

It is certainly true that the parties have been here, as they had the right, to advocate the measure of extension they desired. Their interests in this connection they sought to advance by every honorable means, relying chiefly upon the presentation to members of Congress of such facts as seemed to show that they had hitherto been prevented from obtaining an adequate reward for so great an invention, by the ruinous litigation they have been compelled to sustain in defence of their patent, and in consequence of defective patent laws.

Another thing is true, although I have it not from the parties in interest, for I am not in their confidence, and that is, that they were set upon by a gang of unscrupulous harpies, ex-members of Congress, hangers-on to the Press who have no right to be recognized as members of a profession which they disgrace, and lobby loafers who subsist on sponged liquors and cigars, and an occasional ten-dollar fee wrung by threats from timid hands. These undoubtedly fed their hopes on the one hand and picked their pockets on the other, with promises of success should they be feed, and threats of annihilation should they refuse.

Prominent among these is a mysterious individual who for years was the recognized correspondent of the *Herald* at Washington, and who still claims to be a confidential *attaché* of that establishment, and to have the tuning of its pipes with reference to business before Congress. This creature, who boasts that he has grown rich upon spoils gathered through the lobby system of black-mailing measures at Washington, not long since went to one of the parties interested in the Woodworth Planing Machine, and threatened that if he was not employed on his own terms to aid them, he would bring the *Herald* down upon them, and knock their project endwise. His infamous proposition was spurned, and the *Herald* certainly seems to be engaged in vindicating and fulfilling his threats. I submit that the facts give seeming corroboration to the suspicion long entertained here that this apt pupil of Bennett's is the secret agent of his master, to negotiate for jobs before Congress, and divide the proceeds. Bennett has, to my knowledge, been repeatedly informed of this creature's proceedings here, and yet with all his canting professions of honesty and incorruptibility he has never published any specific disclaimer of his supposed instrument's connection with him—another fact strongly indicating the complicity between master and man.

I have good reason to suppose that it is to this creature, whom I have heretofore had occasion to publicly denounce, that I am indebted for the advertisement in the sheet referred to as a lobbyist for the Woodworth planing machine. I do not deem it necessary to defend myself against such assaults, for they have been too often met and repelled to require further effort of that sort at my hands; but to show the recklessness of the sheet in question, let me simply deny the charge, and defy the *Herald* to produce the shadow of proof that I have, or have had, any interest in the Woodworth extension, past, present or future. I doubt not that I could have had, if I desired it, and I am free to say that, with my present opinion of the merits of the measure, I should not be ashamed of it if I had, so far as those merits are concerned.

It certainly is not necessary that anybody should defend Mr. Webb, in whose excellent company I am placed, from any slander of the *Herald's*; but if the Woodworth party are applied to, on the subject, they will cheerfully pronounce the charge that he was employed by them, or interested with them, in any way, as destitute of truth as his assailant is of virtue and decency. Equally false is the statement in regard to General Webb. I am well satisfied Anybody with his eyes open in Washington could have seen during the last month who was interested in the Woodworth Patent; and the fact would be remarkable anywhere else save in the *Herald*, that in selecting individuals for its personal attacks in connection with a measure, everybody should have been overlooked who is really vulnerable. The *Herald* evidently is careful not to turn his eyes inward. But the Woodworth extension is now a thing of the past. The *Herald* and its agents can make nothing out of it, for it has no life to sue or pay for. The public [illegible] are interested one way or the other may be at rest.

COLONEL FORNEY.

Your correspondent's recent allusion to Colonel Forney's chances for the United States Senatorship, and for the Editorship of the *Union*, has stirred up a [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] will have nothing, save their throats and unamiable tempers. If they are to be believed, however, I have erred in supposing that the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania has enough of State pride and self-respect to save itself from the disgrace which Forney's elevation would entail. The error certainly was an amiable one, and therefore should be pardonable. It is quite possible that the general distrust and disrespect excited by Forney's history and associations will not have as much weight in deciding the Senatorial election as those base influences which politicians of his stamp and grade know so well how to use. For my own part, it has all along been my impression that the author of the "Jamison letter" would not scruple at the means of success, and would thus win the race. But I have been assured by men of integrity in the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania that Forney's arts would not be sufficient to corrupt the Legislature which has to choose the successor of Mr. Brodhead, and that as a consequence he would fail of his aim. Certain of his instruments who speak through the press dispute this evidence of Legislative integrity, and it is not for me to decide the issue. I know of at least one of the best and wisest men among the Pennsylvania Democracy, who does not hesitate to say that Forney's nomination for the Senatorship is equivalent to defeat and disgrace. I give the facts; in the result your correspondent can have no interest save that of a citizen, who deems it of more importance to have the high places filled with men of honesty and truth, than that any political party or clique should triumph. S.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing means for establishing and settling the boundary between California and Utah.

Ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Superintendent on the Coast Survey was then ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Weller, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate a statement of all payments and allowances which have been made, and of all claims disallowed Gen. Scott from the date he joined the army in Mexico, to Dec. 1, 1856, together with any correspondence on the subject.

Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The House resumed the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to make good his assertion, that the Democratic papers of that State, for the most part did not publish the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention, indorsing General Pierce's Administration; thus, by this omission, repudiating it. The Galena *Courier* and the Springfield *Register* had admitted that they did not publish the resolution.

Messrs. Marshall and Harris, of Illinois, took issue, denying that the Democracy of that State avoided the doctrines and positions presented by the Cincinnati Convention. The resolution indorsing President Pierce, was not part of the platform. The *Democratic State Convention* passed one of similar import; which was published in all the Illinois Democratic papers.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill being under consideration,

Mr. Haven moved to strike out the appropriation for salaries to twenty-five consular pupils, and asked whether we are to have a consular school in which to educate them.

Mr. Pennington explained that consular pupils were merely clerks to consuls, whose salaries were insufficient to enable them to employ such assistants. They would, however, be trained to the business of consuls.

Mr. Quitman [illegible] not that of deceit which exists in European countries.

Further debate ensued involving the propriety of paying consular pupils, when the appropriation for their salaries was stricken out, and the bill passed.

Adjourned till Friday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

William Thomas et al., appellants, owners of bark *Laura*, vs. *James W. Osborn*.—Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court. Captain Lance chartered the bark *Laura* without a contract in writing—profits arising from freight to be equally divided between owners and master. The appellee claimed two thousand dollars for advances made to the master, in a foreign port, to cover *repairs*. This demand was resisted, on the ground that, *for the time being, the master was also owner*, and no lien was created on the vessel.

The learned Judge said that, by the law of England, the master of a ship cannot create a liability for repairs, except by a bottomry bond—but the maritime law of the United States is different. The master of a vessel can hypothecate for repairs, and that without express hypothecation, if repairs be necessary. The master being charterer makes no difference. But it must not only appear that the repairs are necessary, but that the master has no funds which he should apply in payment thereof. In the case before the Court, the freight money in the hands of the master (of which the appellee had full knowledge) was sufficient to discharge all liability for repairs, and therefore no lien was created. The decision of the Court below was reversed, with costs.

Chief Justice Taney delivered a very lengthy dissenting opinion, saying that this was the first time a contract of this kind had come up for decision, and that the issue was one of vast importance to the commercial world. No case in point could be found in the whole range of English reports. Justice Wayne agreed in opinion with the Chief Justice.

Sebastian Willot et. al. appellants, vs. *John F. and A. Sandford*, appellees.—Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court.

This was a contest between the concession of confirmation in 1824 of a grant of land claimed under a settlement prior to 1803, and a survey and patent of date prior to confirmation. The question was one of fact and the decision of the Court below was reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

R. L. Long et. al. appellants, vs. *John O'Fallon*, appellee.—Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court—deciding that the facts of the case sustained the plea of limitation, and affirming the decision of the Court below.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana concluded the argument in the case of the steamer *Osprey*. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

No. 224.—*James Bass* et al. vs. *Murray Hoffman*. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. On the motion of counsel for the defendant the case was dismissed with costs.

Nos. 225 and 226.—*Christoval Morel* vs. *The Orleans Draining Company*, and *Nicholas Fitzsimmons* vs. *The same*.—On motion of counsel for the defendants both cases were dismissed with costs.

No. 26.—Argument concluded for plaintiff.

No. 27.—*Terrence Cousin* vs. *Heariete Blanc's* Executors, et al.—Argued by Mr. Janin for plaintiff, and by Mr. Benjamin for defendants.

No. 34.—*Wm. A. Shaffer* vs. *James A. Scudday*.—Argued by Mr. Benjamin for plaintiff, and by Mr. Taylor for defendant.

North American Convention.

DETERMINATION TO REUNITE WITH THE "REGULARS."

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The meeting of "North Americans," called for to-day at Corinthian Hall, was held at the St. Charles Hotel. The attendance was small.

Ambrose Stevens presided, and announced that it was strictly a business Convention, to decide upon a plan of action for the future. The expression of the meeting was almost unanimous in favor of a reunion with the regular American Party, on the ground that the leaders of the Republican Party of this State are hostile to American reform, while the American Party expressed its determination to occupy the position laid down in the Binghamton Platform.

The afternoon session was spent in a discussion as to the practical method of forming a reunion, and eventually a Committee was appointed, with authority to confer with any similar Committee that might be appointed by the Americans, and to call a future Convention of the North Americans if deemed expedient.

From Albany.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS—THE MURDERERS OF M'CANN AND CUMMINGS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

It is stated that the Court of Appeals deny the right to construct a railroad in Broadway, but grant the applicants a new trial, on the ground that the parties asking an injunction do not appear by the proceedings to be property-owners on Broadway.

In the case of McCann, who is sentenced to be hung on the 16th of January, for the murder of his wife, a bill of exceptions has been served by the prisoner's counsel, and is now being settled by Judge Gould, after which, a stay of execution will be granted in order to hear the argument to set aside the verdict.

A motion was made to-day, before Judge Gould, for a new trial in the case of John Cummings, convicted of the murder of Frederick Smith. This motion was denied, but will be carried to the General Term for further argument.

From Boston.

DEATH OF HON. FRANCIS C. GRAY—THE LATE MURDER IN THE STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Hon. Francis C. Gray, a distinguished citizen of Boston, died at his residence, in Park-street, last evening.

Mr. Tenney, the murdered Warden of the State Prison, was a native of Lebanon, N. H. He was a powerfully built man, six feet in height, and was thirty-three years of age. He was married three weeks since, and was absent on a bridal tour when Walker, the Deputy-Warden, was murdered. Charles L. Decatur, the murderer, was serving out three years' imprisonment for aggravated assault on a policeman. He is twenty years old, and a native of Maine. He killed Mr. Tenney with one blow by a knife in the neck. There is no known cause for the act. The affair caused great excitement in the community.

Locomotive Explosion and Loss of Life.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 30.

On Saturday last a locomotive attached to a train of cars, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, exploded at Addison, instantly killing the fireman, and demolishing the engine. The engineer and passengers escaped uninjured. The fireman, whose name is S. W. Atwood, resided at Owego, N. Y.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Negro Excitement at Nashville, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 30.

A great excitement exists at Nashville, in reference to a rumored rising among the negro slaves. The Corporation met and passed an ordinance requiring the military to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, and appointing a large number of additional watchmen.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Fire and Loss of Life at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The shoe store of Simon Bass, in Broadway, was damaged by fire early this morning. Two apprentice boys, who slept over the store, were smothered to death.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Both branches of the Missouri Legislature effected a preliminary organization yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Supervisors and Aldermen.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but after waiting two hours, did no business worthy of notice. They passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and expired. Their works are buried with them. The new Board will meet on Monday, to be sworn in. The Board of Aldermen also met and consumed much time in debate, which "led to nothing," like the passages in Gray's Satire. They concurred with the Committee on Streets, in advising a new grade for Pearl-street, and did other similar small business. After which, they adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board [illegible] a few resolutions were received and referred, but they were not of the slightest public interest. The Councilmen then adjourned until Wednesday, when it is expected they will pass several matters to a third reading.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the President, Simeon Draper, Esq., in the chair.

Several communications were read having reference to matters of detail in the ordinary management of the institutions.

An appropriation of $50 was made to reward the most efficient domestic servants at Randall's Island.

It was referred to the Committee on Ferries, to determine what ought to be done with convicts who, having served their time at the Penitentiary, are found to have in their possession articles stolen from the department.

A reply was received from the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, supplying the Board of Governors with the return for which they had asked as to the medical attendance. It was stated there had been negligent attendance on the part of one individual, but that it was not likely to occur in future. The Report, generally, was satisfactory.

COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORT OF LUNATICS.

Governor Smith in view of the fact that many asylums receive compensation for the support of lunatic poor, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was carried unanimously:

As it appears from the statistics and reports furnished this Board by the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, that a large number of lunatic poor are annually supported by this department who are not properly, legally or any ground whatever (except that of common humanity) entitled to such support; and as it also appears that our State has annually bestowed for the benefit of that class large sums as charities to other Asylums for the insane; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a statement of the numbers of such lunatic poor thus supported at the Asylum, and of the claims thus arising of said Asylum, to participate in any aid the State may hereafter bestow on similar institutions, and to present the same after acceptance by this Board to the next Legislature.

Governor Tiemann, in view of the fact as stated by him, that it was necessary for women to commit crime, and get committed to the Penitentiary, in order to avail themselves of the advantages of the hospital, and for other good and sufficient reasons, offered the outline of a plan for the separation of the departments. It was suggested to abolish the workhouse hospital as useless, and to have only one hospital on the Island. After some discussion, the matter was referred to Governors Tiemann, Smith and Oliver to examine and report.

Governor Anderson alluded to the case of a prisoner who had served six months on a charge of assault. He evidently could never have done serious mischief. However, he had been employed by the Board as a carpenter, and had saved the Department at least $400. The proposal was to give the poor fellow a lift on being again turned on the world in Winter. Referred to a committee.

The following resolution was submitted by the President, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to take care of, and remove to Ward's Island, their lunatics now in the Asylum at Blackwell's Island, in order to give room for the lunatics of this Department.

It was determined that all Committees, during the coming year, shall consist of three members.

The routine business being finished,

Governor Townsend proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressive of the respect and kind feeling of the Board towards Simeon Draper, Esq., their retiring President. Governor Townsend spoke very strongly respecting the arduous and gratuitous services which, during seven years, the President had rendered to the Department; and the resolution was an embodiment of his address.

The resolution and address were ordered to be printed in the minutes, and a copy to be forwarded (with the signatures of the Governors attached) to the retiring President.

Simeon Draper, Esq., replied, and was evidently under the influence of great emotion. Such a testimonial was, he said, more to him than wealth, or all that wealth could purchase. His address was brief, but of a character equally honorable to himself and his colleagues.

This being the last meeting of the year, and no other business being presented, with this act of graceful recognition, the Board adjourned.

Number remaining week ending Dec. 27, at

Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum	[illegible]
Almshouse	1,445
Penitentiary	584
Hospital, from Penitentiary	5
Hospital, from Workhouse	290
Hospital, from Small-Pox Hospital	26
Workhouse	709
Small-Pox Hospital	13
Randall's Island	[illegible]
Randall's Island Hospital	[illegible]
City Prison	218
Second District Prison	4
Third District Prison	10
Colored Home	240
Colored Orphan Asylum	190
Children at nurse	124
Total	6,394
Number remaining Dec. 20	6,176
Admitted	947
Total	7,123
Died	37
Discharged	776
Sent to Penitentiary	24— 836
Total	6,294

The Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.

The lease of the ferry to connect Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point the terminus of the Flushing Railroad, was not sold yesterday according to advertisement. It seems this ferry grant was bid off last May to E. B. Purdy, Ex-Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, for a period of ten years, at $125 per annum. Mr. Purdy failing to give the required security and execute the lease, the Comptroller advertised the grant to be resold. On Monday Mr. Purdy made his appearance at Mr. Flagg's Office and proceeded to comply with the terms of the lease.

Mercantile Library Association Lectures.

The Mercantile Library Association has started [illegible] course of lectures. The first of this second series was delivered last night to a good house—Clinton Hall well filled—by George Sumner, Esq. It was an admirable lecture, well delivered and warmly received. The subject was "Spain and her Revolutions."

☞ The Target Companies' trial at the Crystal Palace will take place to-morrow, [illegible] [illegible] tended for by representatives from each of the Target Companies in the City. It is presumed that the Palace will be thoroughly warmed; if not, we advise the ladies to go wrapped in furs, and lay in a lot of cough candies when they get home. The place, however, at the worst, is not half so cold as the Academy of Music is "when thoroughly warmed." Witness the Republican ball night. Spectators will be admitted to the galleries, where a full view of the target and competition can be had. A band of music will add interest to the occasion.

☞ The new Board of Education is arranging to make a clean sweep of its officers, including all the present clerks in the to-be-clerk. It could not do a worse thing. [illegible] Sinclair as Mr. Gilbert's successor. It is an important office, and the Board, if it ever makes the mistake of putting an incompetent Clerk, will show to worse advantage than at present.

☞ Peremptory orders are said to have been issued by the Treasury Department, that all clerks connected with the Custom-House at New-York shall be at their respective desks at 9 o'clock A. M., and that business will begin at that hour instead of 10 o'clock, as has heretofore been customary. It is the early bird that catches cold.

☞ Another Magazine is to be started, the *Never* heard, in this City, in January, to be styled the *Young Men's Magazine*, and especially devoted to the interests of that large and influential class of our population.

Mr. E. C. McCormick, Jr., author of "A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol," is to be the editor.

☞ Fifth-avenue breathes freer. It has got rid of a paint-shop that stood in its most pretentious part. Now let the work of clearing the shop-men from the palaces on that street begin, and if it is prosecuted with energy, we shall soon have a stately array of empty houses.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The New Granada Canal Company—Mr. Goulard still upon the stand—His cross-examination.

The case of Mr. Goulard as the "New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company," was continued yesterday before Justice Connolly, at the First District Police Court.

At the previous hearing the [illegible] Mr. Waring, one of the counsel for the defence, excepted to their introduction.

Mr. Spencer, for the prosecution, insisted that they were proper evidence.

The Court decided that the protests were competent testimony, whereupon six protests were read as evidence.

Mr. Goulard continued his evidence.

Although I inquired of several officers of the Company, I was never able to discover who the man called Martin John Kane was; the only answer I got was, I believe, from Mr. Starbuck, who said he (Kane) was Requa's man.

Q.—Where did the manual delivery of the deed and the bonds in pursuance of the agreement made in the City of New-York take place? A.—The deeds were delivered by me to James A. Requa, in the basement of my house in Brooklyn; the bonds at that time were deposited by Mr. Requa in my hands in the basement of my house in Brooklyn.

Here the direct testimony of Mr. Goulard closed.

The coupons which were protested and which, with the protests, were admitted in evidence, were each for $35, and all read thus (excepting of course the number of the bond and of the coupon):

"Bond No. 4. $35. Coupon No. 2.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Will pay the bearer, at the Treasurer's office, in the City of New-York, thirty-five dollars, for six months' interest, due June 1, 1856.

M. STARBURCK, Secretary."

The protests, six in number, are in the usual formula, and were all made on the 2d of June, 1856.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. GOULARD.

Yesterday the cross-examination of Mr. Goulard was conducted by Mr. Waring, as follows:

Q.—State the month and day of the month as near as you can, and in what particular place you first became acquainted with James A. Requa? A.—I have stated it as fully as my memory enables me; I was at breakfast in the basement of my house, in the city of Brooklyn, when a Mr. Billings, a builder, called me out and introduced me to Mr. Requa, who was with him in the street in front of my house; it was about the middle of December, last year—1855.

Q.—Was you previously acquainted with Billings—and if so, how long, and what was his business? A.—I was not acquainted with Mr. Billings, nor his business, more than to be told that he was Mr. Billings, and had sometimes conversed with him while he was putting up houses next to my place.

Q.—Had you, previous to the day Mr. Requa was introduced to you, requested Mr. Billings to procure you a purchaser for the property in question? A.—I don't remember such a thing.

Q.—Did you offer it to him for sale or exchange? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Had you previously advertised this property for sale at public auction at any place, and if so, by whom? A.—That property was advertised for sale at public auction by James A. Cole, auctioneer, but whether before or after that time, I cannot say; it was to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Q.—Was the property, pursuant to the advertisement, offered for sale? A.—It was on the day advertised; I had nothing to do with the bidders; I was present at the sale.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge, that any bid was made for that property? A.—I am not auctioneer and had nothing to do with the sale.

Q.—Have you any other answer to make to the last question? [Question repeated.] A.—The auctioneer reported to me that a bona fide bid of $12,000 or $12,500 was made on the brown-stone front house on the corner lot, which he refused.

[Counsel for complainant objected to the last question—he was absent when the answers to them were made by his client.]

The Court sustained the objection.

Q.—What business, if any, were you engaged in at the time you first became acquainted with Mr. Requa? A.—I was engaged in no business.

Q.—How soon after the first interview with Mr. Requa did you have a second, and where? A.—I can't precisely bring to mind; I don't recollect.

Q.—Was it at Mr. Requa's house, in the city of Brooklyn? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—About how soon after you became acquainted with Mr. Requa did you meet him at his house? A.—I think before the first presentation, and two or three times up to the middle of January; I met him after the first acquaintance by appointment made by him with me to meet Mr. Avery at his house.

Q.—About how long was this after your first acquaintance? A.—It was about three, four, five or six days after.

Q.—In your first interview with Mr. Requa at his house, who did you meet there? A.—Mr. Avery; and before he came, an officer who was to be engaged by Requa came in; I think a captain of a steamship; I don't know his name.

Q.—How soon after the first interview at Requa's house had you a second interview there? A.—It is more than I can say; I can't positively say.

Q.—Tell as near as you can recollect? A.—Only a few days.

Q.—Who did you meet there? A.—I think I then met Mr. Avery.

Q.—How soon after this did you have another interview? A.—A few days after, and I do not recollect if anybody was present; if anybody, it was Mr. Avery; it was on business of the National Bank.

Q.—At any of the interviews of which you have spoken, on your cross-examination, was the charter, in Spanish, of the National Bank of New-Granada, produced to you? A.—The charter was given to me by Mr. Requa, as I have previously stated in my declaration, in my house.

Q.—Was the said charter handed to you by Requa, previous to the interview at Requa's house, spoken of [illegible] or communication? A.—Yes, it was; and all the interviews at Requa's, I have a translation of it [illegible] my possession; I am conversant with the Spanish language.

Mr. Waring here read and the charter of the National Bank of New-Granada, and it was agreed by counsel that a copy of it is to be made for the Court.

Q.—When was the subject of the Bank of New-Granada first introduced to you, and by whom and where? A.—It was first introduced to me by James A. Requa, at the first visit he made to the brown-stone front house, and, when coming back from it, he first heard me speak in Spanish to my family.

The case was here adjourned to Tuesday next, when Mr. Goulard will be further cross-examined.

Statistics of the United States Courts for the Year 1856.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On the common law side of the United States Circuit Court, 34 cases were commenced, [illegible] tried, and 4 discontinued. On the equity side, [illegible] cases were commenced, 10 injunctions granted, and [illegible] decided.

From the District Court, 14 appeals have been taken, and 10 disposed of. From the Circuit, 6 have been taken to the Supreme Court at Washington.

On the criminal side of the Court, 18 indictments have been found and 10 disposed of.

Judge Nelson sat in this Court in the months of June, September, October and November. The residue of the time was divided between the Supreme Court and the other Districts in his Circuit.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Messrs. Betts, Morton, Bridgham and [illegible], United States Commissioners, have issued [illegible] warrants during the year. Many of these cases were taken before the Grand Jury, in others [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

On the Admiralty side of the District Court [illegible]

[illegible]

On the common law side of the Court [illegible] instituted, 36 of which have been disposed of.

On the criminal side of the Court, [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Betts will hold the January term of this District Court, and Judge Hall will preside in the Circuit while Judge Nelson is engaged in the Supreme Court at Washington.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. [illegible] Thompson, Hon. [illegible], Justices, [illegible] Gale, Clerk.

No. of summons, attachments, warrants, &c., issued from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1856	[illegible]
No. of judgments rendered	[illegible]
Discontinued and settled before trial	[illegible]
No. of causes remaining to be disposed of	[illegible]
No. of causes argued and decided at General Term	[illegible]

(This includes every case, argued or submitted to the General Term to this day.)

No. of motions heard during the year and orders made thereon	1,[illegible]

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Three hundred and twenty-four wills have been propounded and proved before the Surrogate in the course of the year; 689 letters of administration and 233 letters of guardianship granted, and the accounts of 456 estates have been examined.

The two cases of great public interest, which have come up in the course of the year, are the Parish Will case, which is far from finished, and the famous Du Lux case. The Du Lux case involved primarily the question of the right to administer upon the estate of Jeanne Du Lux, a French woman, who died quite wealthy, in this City, which question depended upon the legitimacy of John P. Ferris, whom she claimed as her son. To establish this point, upwards of one hundred French letters from Ferris, the alleged father, to the intestate, were put in evidence, some of which were more than fifty years old, and were written from the army of Napoleon when on the first Italian campaign. A large amount of testimony, taken by a French commission, was also introduced. The Surrogate granted letters to the claimant, Ferris, but an appeal is pending from his decision to the Supreme Court at General Term.

Col. Benton—The Corrector Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The honorable Ex-Senator, in giving his correction of the published report of his dinner-speech, takes occasion to say that the word lady is not in the Bible. I beg leave to say that this is a mistake. The word is used twice, in the singular number, in the forty-seventh chapter of Isaiah—the 5th and seventh verses; and twice in the Second Epistle of John—first and fifth verses. It is also used in the plural in the Book of Judges—5:29; and in Esther—1:18.

I trust you will publish this brief correction, for the sake of truth. The question in regard to the propriety or impropriety of using the word "lady," is a matter of taste merely, on which I shall offer no opinion. ALETHEIA.

Colonel Benton's Scriptural Reading.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your valuable paper of the 26th inst. is a letter from Colonel Benton, reviewing a report of his speech, delivered on the 22d inst. before the New-England Society, in which he denies having made use of the word Lady, and furthermore asserts that "it cannot be found in the Bible." Now, Mr. Senator, by examining the 47th chapter of Isaiah, 5th verse, will find the following prediction of the Prophet concerning Babylon: "For thou shalt no more be called the *Lady of Kingdoms*;" and again in the 7th verse, "For thou saidst I shall be a Lady for ever." The second epistle of John commences with these words: "The Elder unto the elect Lady and her children." In the 5th verse occur these words: "And now I beseech thee Lady." &c. The gallant Colonel is evidently not "posted up" in the Scriptures. Yours, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

Colonel Benton and the Fair Sex.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a letter published in your yesterday's issue, Colonel Benton remarks that the word Lady is not in the Bible, neither is it in the *Thirty Years' View*. Now, concerning the latter work I know very little, though I suppose its author is a credible witness as to its contents; but with regard to the former, I really think he ought to be set right. Please refer Mr. Benton to Isaiah xlvii, 5th and 7th; to the 2d Epistle of John, verses 1st and 5th, where the term is coupled with a most honorable epithet and description; to Judges v., 29th, where the "wise ladies" of Canaan, attendant upon the mother of Sisera, are mentioned; and to Esther, i, 18th, where we read of the "ladies of Persia and Media," and then caution Colonel Benton to beware how he again promulgates such a slander upon the sex.

Respectfully,

ONE OF YOUR LADY READERS.

Arrival of the Steamship Edinburgh.

The British steamship *Edinburgh*, Cummings, from Glasgow Dec. 13, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Edinburgh* experienced stormy westerly gales throughout the whole passage. The *Edinburgh* left Glasgow on the same day that the *Europa* left Liverpool, and consequently brings no later news.

☞ The mail steamers *Marion* and *Alabama*—the former from Charleston and the latter from Savannah—arrived yesterday morning.

The Dead of 1856.

The grim old field-hand, Time, has harvested less than his usual crop of greatness in this out-going season of 1856. Few names strike the eye, in glancing over the record, as distinguished in any of the paths of eminence where fame is achieved, or mankind benefited; none perhaps who will find an enduring place in history, or more than a passing notice in some comprehensive biographical dictionary, yet to be compiled. If anything can be said to characterize the year, it will rather be the paucity of noted men on the bills of mortality. Other annals have been remarkable by the [illegible]. The year 1832, for instance, has always been memorable for the number of its illustrious dead; the literary world having then lost its two greatest names, Walter Scott and Wolfgang von Goethe; with [illegible] of less distinction, though [illegible] of the greatest [illegible], Sir James Mackintosh, George Crabbe, Lacon Colton, Anna Maria Porter. Divinity then missed the learned Adam Clarke; law, [illegible] Jeremy Bentham; Science, Cuvier, Chaptal, and Spurzheim. Saving the year 1616, when both Cervantes and Shakespeare passed away, that year which mourned Scott, Goethe, Bentham and Cuvier, must stand unparalleled in the melancholy record.

Yet the closing twelvemonth has a few losses meriting sincere regret, and more than a careless notice. There was Henry Goulburn, who died Jan. 12, a stout old Conservative statesman, of the Peelite order, Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Duke of Wellington formed his Anti-Reform Cabinet, and always in power whenever Peel, Aberdeen, and the rest of that brilliant school, gained and retained the ascendency. Mr. Goulburn sat in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, from 1831 to the period of his death. Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and Field Marshal, decorated with crosses, and orders, and scars, and [illegible] innumerable, for services in the Peninsula of Spain and Hindostan, died on the 24th September. His military reputation unquestionably suffered a slight eclipse in the conduct of the late war with Russia. A cotemporary of Lord Hardinge in the India service, Sir Henry Pottinger, preceded him to the grave by a few months, having died on the 18th March. Though a Major-General, Sir Henry rather distinguished himself by diplomatic and administrative talents, than by more brilliant faculties. His loss fell most heavily upon the East India Company. Russia names, in its necrology of statesmen and soldiers, several noted personages. Prince Paskiewitch, the conqueror of Poland, and its Viceroy since the conquest, died at Warsaw on the 1st February. Count Rudiger, another old gamecock who had bristled his feathers in sundry contests with Turkey, Hungary, and Persia, succumbed to the last victor, June 23. Prince Woronzoff, who earned his title and a few meagre laurels in the Caucasus, pursuing the untamable Schamyl, perished on the 18th November. And on June 11, Ignatius Turkull, a Pole who sold himself to Nicholas I., for an office and pension, and was the acting Minister for the affairs of his unhappy country, at St. Petersburg, joined old Paskiewitch in the paradise of liberticides. In the person of the gallant Gen. Guyon, Russia lost a troublesome antagonist, and Turkey a valuable soldier. Guyon, although an Englishman, spent his life in European service,—chiefly in the cause of the oppressed Spaniards, Hungarians, and Turks. He died on the 13th October. Of statesmen, we of the cis-Atlantic side have to regret John M. Niles, Postmaster-General under President Van Buren, and long a conspicuous Senator in Congress,—an able, upright, though not always a judicious politician. William C. Dawson, of Georgia, likewise formerly a United States Senator, is on the roll of the dead. He will be remembered as an ardent advocate of those ultra principles attributed to Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Brown. The Army list loses Gen. Bankhead, Commander of the Western Division. From the Navy list are missing the names of Captains McKeever, Morris, Conner and Dulany. Alvarado Hunter disappeared from the same record before he was enrolled on that of Fate. Spanish America is not without its losses in this kind; Gen. Lopez, one of the cut-throat cotemporaries of Rosas, in Buenos Ayres, having passed to his last reckoning; and Central America, lamenting Salazar and Bonifacio, two of its most disinterested patriots.

The legal profession has also experienced noteworthy losses. On the 1st day of January died John Macpherson Berrien, of Georgia, the soundest constitutional lawyer and wisest statesman of the South. Ogden Hoffman, one of the kindest gentlemen, and most persuasive advocates of the New-York bar, died suddenly on the 1st of May; and subsequently that same fraternity had to lament the loss of Edward Curtis, the friend of Daniel Webster; and Lorenzo B. Shepherd, a fine-hearted fellow, and promising lawyer and politician. The profession in New-England regret the death of Judge Burgess, of Rhode Island, and Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has equal title to rank as a politician, statesman, and jurisconsult; but his reputation will, we imagine, rest, if it remain at all, upon the latter character.

The schools of divinity have been lightly touched by the destroyer. Dr. John O. Choules, a genial and popular gentleman, and clergyman of the Baptist connection, died Jan. 5. In the same month Philip Taylor, and Payson Williston, a pair of nonagenarians, this of Massachusetts, that of Kentucky, withdrew tardily from the stage. In February, James Byer, a self-devoted, courageous missionary in Central Africa, passed thence to his master. One name, however, deserves especial mention as likely to outlast all others we shall have occasion to enumerate. Theobald Mathew, who added to the pious meekness of the priest the energy of an enthusiastic philanthropist, died on the 9th December. As an advocate of temperance reform, it is quite possible, few of his works will follow him; but the example of his laborious effort in that profitless direction; his zeal, perseverance, and self-sacrifice, will always classify him with the Howards, and Frys, and Saint Vincents.

Science has to deplore several distinguished votaries. Biela, who discovered and attached his name to a comet; [illegible], a cunning star-gazer and observer at the Paris Observatory, are among the dead. Of geologists, Dr. Buckland, who first taught the Wernerian theory to the English, and while he lived ranked at the head of that department of physics; and Daniel Sharp, President of the Royal Geological Society, are to be noted. Education will long lament honest Joseph Curtis, one of our own untiring philanthropists, with whom we should name M. Fortoul, the French Minister of Public Instruction—a faithful and intelligent friend of popular education. In inventive science, Robert L. Stevens is not to be forgotten; the contriver of endless improvements in steam navigation, the planner of that marked battery at Hoboken, supposed to be built of bullion, so costly has it proved; and, what is most wonderful, an inventor that was not a pauper. Still more memorable in the same class is George Steers, the boat-builder; a mechanic whose name is a household word everywhere in America; a standing incentive to industrial skill and ambition; a name attended with many regrets for genius prematurely lost to the world. Medical circles deplore the death of Dr. William P. C. Barton, Senior Surgeon of the Navy, a gentleman of some considerable celebrity as a medical botanist, and Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, a very eminent and popular physician, and valuable citizen. While Arctic research is enlightened by the result of Dr. Kane's explorations, it loses two names ever to be remembered in the annals of such adventure. Sir John Ross figured in two famous expeditions polewards, the first commanded by the famous Parry; the second commanded by himself. The discoveries effected by these attempts were indispensable preludes the later labors of McClure and Kane. Sir John died in August. On the fourth of December died Admiral Frederick Beechey, the participator or leader in four highly interesting voyages to the Polar seas. Distinguished early by gallantry at the battle of New-Orleans, Beechey was selected to accompany Franklin in his first expedition, and afterwards adventured thrice himself, approaching the theatre of research from Behring's Straits. The fruits of his explorations are of the very highest value.

Art enumerates more than its usual losses. In music, two composers have experienced the common lot, namely, Adolphe Adam and Peter Lindpainter. Neither of them belongs to the front rank of *maestri*, and yet it will be long before choice bits of the *Postillon de Lonjumeau* are forgotten to the credit of the former, and before gems of the latter vanish from the *repertoire* of the German school. There was old John Braham who sang first in 1785, an infant phenomenon in those days, and who sang on, to the delight and astonishment of three generations, until the last days of his life. His last day was February 17. A veteran only ten years "less aged," died in Australia in January—Charles Bochsa, the traveling companion and manager for Mrs. Anna Bishop, a noted harpist and not notable composer. A name, known and blessed of all beginners at the piano-forte, and to be set down in this year's necrology, is that of Bertini, whose elementary work in that kind is a boarding-school treasure. The dramatic art erases from its roll the name of Jo. Field, whose comic acting was the delight of the Southern public, and whose comic sketches have been thought worthy of preservation and repeated editions among readers at the North. Old Robert Maywood is also to be debited to this year—a well-known manager, and once popular actor—long, however, retired from the stage. Eliza Vestris, a daughter of Bartolozzi, the greatest of engravers, is also down in the black list—a famous beauty, actress, danseuse, songstress and manageress of her day. The French theatre this year is *en deuil* for Madame Moreau-Sainti, a cotemporary and sometime rival of Mademoiselle Mars. George Wilde and George Mayne Young are missing from the English stage. Sir Richard Westmacott, who succeeded Chantry in the favor of the British public as a sculptor, died on the 1st September. His imperishable monuments are the figure of Achilles in Hyde Park—bronze, gigantic, in its early days the grandest in the world—together with statues of Fox, Canning and others, and the superb national monument to Pitt. A master of the French school of painting is also in our record in the person of Paul Delaroche, the competitor of the Vernets and Davids of that ostentatious style of art. The portraits of Delaroche will be treasured when his historical inventions are forgotten, so characteristic, original and faithful were they. The art pictorial has experienced no other loss, unless it be Mr. John Arthur Herbert, a promising English artist who seemed to perish on the very threshold of fame.

On Feb. 8, died at Paris Heinrich Heine, the German poet, patriot, philosopher, martyr. The literary *voyageur* has sought him these nine years in his garret as one of the lions of the French capital. Out upon the Illinois prairies, broad contrast to the cooped-up cabin of poor Heine, perished, May 2, James G. Percival, poet, clergyman and geologist. The hammer had been assumed for the abandoned pen some years before, earning the pervert the office of State Geologist for Wisconsin, an office of great interest and some little profit. Poor Rowcroft, the dismissed Consul of H. B. M. at Cincinnati, is the only romancer who finds place in our list. His stories once enjoyed very considerable popularity in England, some of them securing republication here. Female authorship suffered in the loss of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Eames, both of them American women. Mrs. Hentz's stories were chiefly antidotic to Mrs. Stowe's Anti-Slavery tales, having a strong Pro-Slavery bias, such as a generous-hearted lady, who sees the Institution only in its rosy lights, would be prompted to indite and utter. Mrs. Eames belonged to that mob of indefatigable women who beset Philadelphia magazine literature with prose and verse. Some of the latter was decidedly above female mediocrity.

Journalism suffers the loss of Judge Timothy Walker, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*; of Daniel Bowen, the dean of the American Press; of Victor [illegible], one of the most active contributors to the Paris *Presse*. Gilbert A'Beckett, of the London *Punch*, should perhaps class in this category, though his many humorous publications entitle him to less fugitive honors. William Hayden, the Chronologist; Friedrich von der Hagen, the literary historian and antiquary; John Rooke, a busy English pamphleteer, should not go unmentioned. Perhaps Sir William Hamilton should have had place among scientific notorieties; for in that arid region the metaphysician is certainly more at home than in more flowery walks of literature. Sir William will have no high rank in the history of Philosophy, having started no new theory of mental science, nor added evidence and light to the peculiar system he espoused, in the disconnected essays he left behind him. He was rather a formal than an original thinker. Augustine Thierry, the historian of the Normans, will command higher esteem, as being the first of Frenchmen to apply the critical principles of Niebuhr to Anglo-French history. His latter years were darkened by the same malady that afflicts our own Prescott.

Shall we not pass in silence the file of mere notorieties, the Princes, Dukes, Duchesses and other infinite nobility, who have come down to the "vulgar level of the great"—and small? Yet might it be disrespectful not to name Henry, Duke of Norfolk, the senior Peer of England; and Catherine, Countess of Pembroke, daughter of the Russian Prince Woronzoff, heretofore named, and mother of Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P.; and the Count de Bombelles, an aristocratic [illegible], who disgraced himself by becoming the third husband of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa. Outside of the Peerage, and perhaps all the better for it, we should name poor Cabet, who failed in his Icarian attempt to found an Icarian community; and Watson G. Haynes, one of Walker's victims, who formerly did some service in aiding the abolition of flogging in the Navy; Major John Eaton, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson; Samuel Swartwout, distinguished in the same way, and also for being largely indebted to the Federal Treasury; John Sadlier, an Irish M. P., who died of an excess of debts; William Palmer, who was put to death for forgetting that toxicological experiments should be made in *corporibus vilibus*; James, or Yankee, Sullivan, who put himself to death for fear of the vindictive justice of an excited community.

Such is the necrology of the year. It contains little that will be long regretted; little that the world will look back upon as losses fifty years hence. The profit and loss account leans obviously to the advantage of mankind. We shall have little to reproach Time withal, if this incoming year he deal as gently with the living as in the year now going out. So may it be.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Quiet in Kansas—Gov. Geary's Position—The Territorial Enactments—Treatment of the Free-State Prisoners—Kansas Legislature—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Sumner, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

Kansas is quiet—unusually so. The invaders of her soil have been forced, by the severity of the weather and the rigidness of Governor Geary's Administration, to retire into Missouri and other Southern States to pass the Winter, and in the Spring be in readiness for another foray. The Pro-Slavery men in the Territory can do nothing alone; they are compelled to depend upon outsiders for assistance in times of difficulty, and the Governor, while in office, will not permit an invasion of this Territory. He is determined to keep back the Missourians, "maintain peace and order," enforce in a measure the enactments of the bogus Legislature, "and to gain for himself the name of having discharged the duties of his office in a faithful manner." He has taken an oath to sustain the laws made by the spurious Legislature, and he is compelled by that oath to uphold them, and their enforcement is the enslavement of the people. But he has himself repudiated the provisions of those enactments in several cases. It is provided that all persons convicted of "manslaughter in the first degree shall be confined to hard labor for a term not exceeding five years;" to wear the "convicts'" garb, and a ball and chain attached to their feet. Twenty of our men were convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced by Jeffreys Lecompte to five years' imprisonment to hard labor.

SHERIFF JONES.

The notorious "Sheriff" Jones, immediately after the conviction of these men, sent to the Governor for an order on Gen. Smith for a sufficient number of balls and chains for the "convicts." The request was not complied with by his Excellency, who at once gave instructions to have the convicts well cared for, and that they should not be compelled to work or wear the chain and ball. The bogus law provides that all convicts sentenced to hard labor

"Shall be put to work upon public works, and while engaged at such labor, to be securely confined by a chain six feet in length, of not less than four-sixteenths nor more than three-eighths of an inch links, with a round ball of iron of not less than four or more than six inches in diameter attached, which chain shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict, while so engaged at hard labor; and where there shall be more than one convict under the charge of such keeper, such convicts shall be fastened together by strong chains with strong locks and keys, during the time such convicts shall be engaged in hard labor without the walls of any jail or prison."—*Statutes Kansas Territory, pp. 165, 166.*

The "statutes" also provide that the Governor shall appoint a "keeper of convicts." His Excellency, in compliance therewith, appointed Capt. Hampton, a generous and high-minded Kentuckian, to the position. The Captain entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office immediately. He hired a warm and commodious cabin to be used as the prison. The "convicts" were put into it, provided with all the necessaries of life, except liberty; permitted to go where they please on their parole—to take jobs of work in the town, and put the proceeds into their own pockets. These "convicts" can go to Lawrence and other parts of the Territory when they please,—a privilege they have frequently indulged in. All of this is a direct repudiation of the bogus statutes; and, as a matter of course, several of the "Law and Order" men, such as Sheriff Jones, Gen. Calhoun, and others of like stripe, are continually complaining, and denouncing the Governor and the "convict keeper," and make threats of doing many terrible things, "if these evils are not remedied, and the laws respected." And on that issue the Pro-Slavery *party are divided—some are ultras, while others are* moderate, and disposed to have justice done to all parties. The course pursued by the "fire-eaters," is the cause of many leaving the ranks and joining the Free-State men. Their persecutions and treatment of Capt. Hampton, are causing the latter to respect the great principles of Republicanism; and, although a slaveholder, if Jones & Co. keep on as they have been, the Captain will be lost to them altogether. The Pro-Slavery party is growing weaker and weaker every day,—and if the question of Freedom and Slavery was left to the actual residents of Kansas, it would be decided in favor of a Free State.

If Congress cannot admit us into the Union with the people's constitution, it should submit that constitution again to the people, for their adoption, providing beforehand an Election Law, under which all could vote. Our people are not discouraged yet, and will not leave even if Kansas is admitted with a constitution recognizing slavery.

Governor Geary interfered with the Judiciary of the Territory in reference to the murderer, Hays, and had him rearrested after being released by the Chief Justice. It is believed that it was his influence that secured the removal of the Indian Agent, Clarke, and Marshal Donaldson by the President, and that his influence will secure the removal of Chief Justice Lecompte ere long, if the object is not already consummated, and all such favors are thankfully received by the people. They have but little confidence in Geary, while the Border Ruffians say he is all right, "sound on the goose, &c."

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Kansas Free State Legislature, in accordance with a provision of our Constitution, convenes at Topeka on the 6th of next month. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of members, several of whom are now in the States, and cannot be here at the time. If they cannot be at Topeka at the time specified by that Constitution which they have sworn to support, they should have resigned, so that others could have been elected in their places, and thereby remove the possibility of a failure on account of not having a quorum. Messrs. Hartwell, Brown, [illegible], and other members [illegible] will [illegible].

SIGMA.

EMIGRATION FROM THE EAST—THE TIDE FLOWING TO KANSAS—AN INCIDENT—TROUBLE WITH SQUATTERS.

The Eastern States promise a tremendous emigration in the Spring; and letters from our friends in New-England announce that at the opening of navigation on the Missouri River there will be hundreds and thousands of people emigrate to Kansas. Well, this is good news, and it will be better when the "hundreds and thousands" arrive here, and settle down, and engage in the cultivation of the soil.

The natural advantages of Kansas are equal, if not superior, to that of any State in the Union, and ought to be a sufficient inducement to our New-England farmers, who have a hard time in forcing a subsistence from the barren soil of their native State, to emigrate hither, and engage in the development of our

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

agricultural resources. When the Spring opens, let the emigration to this Territory be tremendous. Avoid coming in large parties, the inconvenience of traveling in that way is a source of vexation, and is very annoying. Before starting, change your money into the hard currency, excepting copper coin, bring your farming and household implements in limited quantities, such articles can be purchased here as elsewhere, and, if you are not a newspaper reporter, always respect the old maxim,—"Never travel with a crowd,"—and your journey to Kansas will be pleasant and profitable. Implements of war are frequently needed here, to use in your own defense. An investment in that kind of property is recommended.

INCIDENTS.

To show the "demoralizing" effect of Kansas life upon the mind, let me relate an anecdote of a clergyman living within a thousand miles of Leavenworth City. He has suffered much at the hands of the invaders, from time to time, and was driven out of the Territory during the last war, but has returned to dream a dream. He relates it to his friends in a peculiarly dry manner: "I dreamed (he says) that I was lying in my room asleep, and was awakened by some one entering the room, walking up to my bed and taking my left hand in his. I recognized the intruder as one of the Border Ruffians; reached out my right hand and took my revolver from under the pillow, aimed and fired, as I thought, at the man. The report of the pistol awakened me, and I found that it was all a dream, except the firing, for I had discharged a ball through the head-board and into the wall, where any one can see it by calling at my house."

TROUBLE AHEAD.

His Excellency, Governor Geary, has gone to the city of Leavenworth. Trouble is expected there when the land is sold. Some outsiders are threatening to bid upon the unimproved lots. An attempt was made to "jump" some lots belonging to Governor Reeder; but a building erected upon one of them was immediately destroyed by a Committee of the citizens, and the "squatter" was driven off. More anon.

Yours, SIGMA.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Superintendent Randall's Annual Report.

MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education for the year 1856, held its final session last evening, Andrew H. Green, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The report of the Auditing Committee recommending the payment of sundry bills was adopted.

The final report of the same Committee for the year was submitted and ordered to the table to be printed.

An appropriation of $6,744 was made for W. S. No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward, (Harlem.)

The report of the Normal School Committee raising the salaries of the teachers was adopted so as to make the salary of Mr. [illegible], $600, and to add $50 to that of junior teachers.

A resolution from the same Committee to add $100 to the salary of Daily Normal School teachers was laid on the table.

Mr. Shannon submitted an able and interesting report on vagrancy, truancy, &c., which was laid on the table to be printed.

Also, by the same, a scheme of salaries, grades of teachers, &c., which had the same disposal.

Mr. Perry submitted the annual report of the Evening School Committee, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Neilson presented the annual report of the Committee on Normal Schools, which took the same course.

Mr. Waterbury presented the [illegible] of the annual report, which was adopted, and ordered to be certified and transmitted according to law.

Mr. Waterbury, on behalf of Judge Bosworth, Thomas Denny, Gerardus Boyce, Horace Webster, Henry Nicoll, M. J. Waterbury, and Charles M. Swift, presented a portrait of the late Robert Kelly, one of the Presidents of the Board, paying at the time a just tribute of praise to his memory.

Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Green, President; to Mr. A. J. Perry, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools; Wm. H. Neilson, of the Committee on Normal Schools, and Isaac Phillips, of the Finance Committee, afforded the members an opportunity for the expression of their sentiments, and at 9 o'clock the Board adjourned.

The following is Mr. Superintendent Randall's annual Report which was presented during the meeting:

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

City Superintendent's Office,
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

The close of another official and political year, accompanied as it is by the withdrawal from the Board of a large proportion of its members, and the substitution of others in their places, affords an appropriate occasion for a review of the past, and an exposition of the present condition and probable prospects for the future, of our system of public instruction. That system, under various names and different organizations, has now been in active practical operation in our City for a period of nearly half a century, during which time it has been steadily progressing in the confidence and favor of the community, and in the successful accomplishment of the high objects for which it was designed. Originating in the enlightened benevolence and comprehensive views of a few public-spirited and philanthropic individuals, it soon attracted the regards and shared in the bounty of the legislative and municipal authorities, and became enabled to extend its influence from the narrow compass of a private charity to the broad scope of a public institution. Embracing within its beneficent sphere every child residing within the City, who needed and desired its benefits, and relying for its pecuniary resources wholly upon funds contributed by the State and City Governments, its administration nevertheless continued for a long series of years, and down to a comparatively recent period, to be confided to its original founders and their corporate successors; and under their auspices it attained to a high degree of excellence and superiority. The rapid and unprecedented growth of the City, however, and the conflicting claims of different localities and interests, rendered it expedient to merge this organization into one, vested with more full and comprehensive powers for the attainment of the objects in view, and in 1842 the existing system was substituted in its place. Fourteen years have since elapsed, and the wisdom and efficiency of the change have been amply vindicated by the advancement and prosperity of the important interest thus transferred from the Public School Society to the Board of Education and their associate officers in the respective Wards. Fifty-two Ward Schools, comprehending 47 Grammar Schools for boys, 46 Grammar Schools for girls, and 44 Primary Departments, and 53 Primary Schools have been established, in which have been instructed, for a longer or shorter period, during the past year, 138,000 pupils, comprising an average daily attendance of 58,000 during a period of eleven months. In these Schools and Departments twelve hundred teachers, one thousand of whom are females, have been steadily employed, at an aggregate compensation of about $450,000. Four Normal Schools for the education and proper preparation of teachers, are in active operation—one weekly, for the instruction of female teachers in the several Ward and Primary Schools, with an aggregate attendance of upwards of 600, one semi-weekly for male teachers, with an attendance of about 60; one daily, for young ladies preparing for the profession, numbering 150, and one for the instruction of colored teachers. Thirty Evening Schools have been open for a period of five months, in which some 15,000 pupils of both sexes have been in attendance; and the Free Academy for boys has had under instruction in its several departments, during the past year, about 600 pupils. Ten corporate schools in different sections of the City and its suburbs, numbering in the aggregate 5,000 pupils, have participated in the distribution of the public money, under special acts of the Legislature. The whole amount of money expended in the administration and support of the entire system during the past year, including the cost of the erection, repair and alteration of the necessary buildings, furniture and fuel, and salaries of officers and teachers, is $1,020,000, of which about $280,000 only was contributed from the State Common School Fund, and the residue was raised by tax on the City. The actual cost of instruction, therefore, when distributed over the aggregate number of pupils in the several Ward, Primary, Normal, Evening and Corporate Schools, and the Free Academy, is less than $10 per annum for each.

There can be little doubt that, in respect to all the essential elements which go to make up a practical and efficient system of popular education and instruction, the Ward and Primary Schools of the City of New-York, with their appendages of Evening Schools, the Normal Schools and the Free Academy, are fully equal if not superior, to any in the world. For this pre-eminence they are indebted, primarily, to the enlightened and persevering exertions of those public-spirited and enlightened men who first conceived the idea of bringing home the blessings of education to the children of the poor and destitute, and then expanded that idea so as to embrace the children of all classes and conditions, at the common expense of all who were capable of contributing, in any degree, to so noble an object; but secondarily and chiefly to the constant and vigilant supervision by the members of the Public School Society and Board of Education, their agents and officers, and the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of the several Wards—to the permanent employment, at liberal salaries, of well-qualified teachers, and to the adoption and maintenance, in all the schools under their charge, of a uniform system of discipline, and of intellectual and moral instruction, admirably adapted to the judicious and harmonious development of the various faculties and capacities of the pupils. In all these respects, no other change [illegible] than such as the system itself is capable of evolving from its own materials—from the progress and advancement of Science—from the improvement which experience, observation and mutual interchange of views among the teachers, school officers, and friends of education, are constantly suggesting—and from the pressure of a liberal and enlightened public sentiment which cannot fail to appreciate the absolute necessity and paramount importance of a generous and universal education. The external details of the system—its machinery and organization—may perhaps admit of considerable modification and improvement, and it may be, and doubtless is, desirable to eliminate from it all those elements which connect it, in any way, with the political contests of the day—to concentrate and simplify its operations, and to dispense with every agency not directly adapted to the production of definite and valuable results. These alterations, however, need not, and probably would not, affect the internal machinery of the schools which, under the beneficial influence already given to their operations, may be relied upon to do their proper work, whatever form may be given to the external organization of the system.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

During the past year, all the schools under the charge of the Board have been visited, and the several departments and classes thoroughly examined in all the branches of study pursued in each. In these visitations and examinations, the Superintendents have generally been accompanied by the School officers of the respective Wards, and by a large and gratifying attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. With very few exceptions, the course of instruction prescribed by the Board, has been faithfully and efficiently carried out by the principals and teachers of the several departments and schools, and the tuition given, has been thorough and practical. So far, also, as I have been able to ascertain and observe, the government, order, and discipline of the schools have been unexceptionable and praiseworthy. Both the interior and exterior arrangements of the buildings and school-rooms, with the exception of those temporarily, it is to be hoped, located in the basements of church edifices, are generally comfortable and convenient, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the very desirable work of transferring the Primary Departments from the basements to the first floors of the Ward Schools, in erecting an additional story for the accommodation of the upper departments, and in increasing the number and improving the furniture of the class-rooms.

Many of the old school buildings have been entirely remodeled, enlarged, and improved, in this way, and arrangements are in progress for the erection of new and additional edifices, in localities where the demand for increased school accommodations is greatest.

One great and distinguishing excellence of our public school system, consists in the combination, which it unquestionably realizes, of a sound and thorough intellectual and moral culture with the most agreeable and pleasurable occupation of the time devoted to these objects. Education, so far from assuming the form, too common in the history of the past, and still too prevalent in the experience of the present, of a stern and repulsive task, has, with us, been converted into a high and rational source of enjoyment and happiness. Our numerous school edifices are, both externally and internally, with few, and rapidly decreasing exceptions, spacious, commodious, tasteful and pleasant—furnished with every convenience requisite to the comfortable accommodation of all—and presenting every inducement to the most careful and considerate parent to place his children within their walls. The order and discipline of the schools, in all their departments and classes, are such as cannot but commend themselves to the admiration and approval of all. From two and four hundred children, in the Primary and Grammar Schools, to eight hundred and a thousand in the Primary Departments are each morning assembled quietly and systematically—without noise, confusion or disorder. Amid the profoundest stillness and attention, a select portion of the Christian Scriptures is read by the Principal. The Lord's Prayer is then reverently repeated by the children, in concert—at the close of which, and at the touch of the teacher's bell, their little voices break out into the beautiful music of their devotional and other songs, and then each class passes to its own room, under the charge of its instructor, to enter upon the various studies of the day. At the end of each hour, they are again [illegible] made delightful by vocal and [illegible] music, and [illegible] with relaxation and exercise in the playground—and at the end of the school day, are dismissed with substantially the same formalities as solemnized its opening. Thus pleasantly and happily the hours pass away, in an atmosphere of love, kindness, and improvement; and the acquisition of knowledge is accompanied by the formation of habits of order, industry, punctuality, neatness and mutual affection and regard. The schoolroom and its associations are rendered attractive and desirable to all—most attractive and desirable to those who stand most in need of their elevating and refining influences, and who, but for this beneficent agency might never have known the blessings of a well-ordered and happy home, or participated in the inestimable advantages of a Christian education. At frequent intervals these Schools are thrown open to the visitation and inspection of the public; and on such occasions the happy and animated countenances of the children, as their studies are reviewed, their compositions and declamations heard, their music and songs listened to, and their needle-work, embroidery, penmanship and drawing inspected by deeply interested and admiring crowds of visitors, sufficiently indicate the happiness which diffuses itself over this important portion of their young lives. Those only, who have been familiar with the dreary and repulsive walls, the cheerless and desolate aspect, and the wearisome and monotonous routine of the Schools of the olden time—who have witnessed and sympathized with the protracted sufferings of the helpless little ones, condemned to pass hours, days and months of ill-concealed torture on the miserable apologies for benches, without backs, and in rooms open to the rudest assaults of the wind and tempest—who have listened to their shrieks, as they were subjected to the brutal and unfeeling castigations of morose, ill-tempered and cruel pedagogues—and mourned over the time wasted, and worse than wasted, in these "relics of barbarism," by ignorant, incompetent and vicious teachers—can adequately realize the important change which has been effected in these respects, within the past few years, or fully appreciate the superiority and efficiency of our own system of instruction.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

This portion of our system, as it constitutes the foundation of the entire superstructure of public instruction, is by far the most important, and should be most efficiently cared for. Here the work of school education begins, and precisely in proportion as it is faithfully conducted here, will its future results prove permanently valuable and useful. In the Primary Departments of the fifty Ward Schools of the City, there have been under instruction, for a longer or shorter period during the past year, between twenty and thirty thousand pupils, chiefly between the ages of four and ten years, with an average attendance of from eight to ten thousand; and in the fifty-eight Primary Schools, occupying separate and distinct buildings, the number of such pupils on register is about twelve thousand, and the average attendance five thousand.

I am decidedly of opinion that the prosperity and advancement of this large class of our public schools would be greatly promoted by an increase in the number of separate Primary Schools, and a corresponding diminution in the number of pupils now gathered into the Primary Departments of the Ward Schools. In several of the latter from eight hundred to a thousand children are daily under instruction, with similar accommodations, and occupying only an equal amount of room to that capable of conveniently and comfortably accommodating a number not exceeding one-half of that above specified in the upper departments respectively. This discrepancy ought not to be permitted to exist. Children of a tender age ought not, as is now too generally the case in these departments, to be crowded together in small and ill-ventilated apartments, with uncomfortable seats, and scarcely any facilities for changing their position, or exercising their muscles, for hours together. In the Primary Schools, none of these disadvantages are experienced; and, as a consequence, it is found that a much greater progress is made in the work of instruction, during an equal period of time. It is impossible for a teacher, however well qualified, to do full justice to a class of seventy, eighty, or a hundred pupils just entering upon their career of instruction thus densely packed together, all in close proximity to other classes suffering under the same disadvantages; and accordingly the instances are by no means infrequent where children thus situated are compelled to remain in the rudimentary classes, without making any perceptible progress, for ten or twelve months, or even a longer period.

Would it not be better to provide additional and suitable accommodations for the younger pupils of these departments, in separate buildings, and thereby relieve them from the injudicious and unwholesome pressure which now exists, and which seriously retards their progress and impairs their usefulness? *The erection in each Ward, of an additional Primary School*, suitably located, and of sufficient dimensions comfortably to accommodate from three to five hundred pupils, would enable the School Officers to transfer the two or three lowest classes of the Primary Departments to these schools, and at the same time to afford the necessary facilities of elementary instruction to hundreds now unable to obtain admission to these institutions from want of room.

By this change, a much more thorough system of instruction in the Primary Departments might also [illegible], with beneficial results to the Upper Departments, and to the whole system. From the necessity of the case, promotions are not unfrequently prematurely made from the lower, or infant classes, in the Primary Departments, to the higher, and the time which should be devoted to those branches of study appropriate to the classes to which the pupils are thus transferred, is, to a very considerable extent, required in perfecting them in the elements which should have been thoroughly mastered in the previous stages. The recent examinations of the lowest classes in the Upper Departments have demonstrated the injurious effects of this system, in a great measure, showing that a large proportion of the time of the teachers has been required in bringing up the course of instruction in these classes, to the point to which the Primary Departments and Schools should have advanced it, but which they were prevented from doing by the [illegible] thus thrown in their path. I respectfully solicit the early attention of the Board to this subject, deeming it of fundamental importance to the efficient working of our entire course of instruction.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These institutions are designed to take up the education of the pupils of our Public Schools, where the Primary Departments and Primary Schools leave it, and to carry it on, with the boys, up to the point of qualification for admission into the Free Academy, and with the girls through the ordinary stages of a good English education. In some few of these departments, Latin, French and other of the higher branches are taught; but generally the course of studies prescribed by the Board, is adhered to, as far as practicable. From the operation of the causes alluded to under the preceding head, it has been found exceedingly difficult in most of these departments to carry the classes through the whole of this course, and the greater proportion of the time of the teachers is necessarily occupied in bringing up the pupils in geography and arithmetic to the standard prescribed for the Primary Departments and Schools, and in carrying them forward in history, grammar, astronomy and algebra, while the elementary principles of natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology and book-keeping are far too generally, either wholly passed over or very cursorily and imperfectly taught. This defect can be remedied only by such an extension of the Primary course as will enable them not only fully to complete the course now prescribed for them, by the Board, but to extend that course so far, at least, as to embrace the whole of geography, and most of the practical rules of arithmetic. The number of separate and distinct studies now simultaneously carried on by the pupils of the upper Departments is believed to be too great for practical utility or thorough advancement. In nearly all the Schools, daily recitations are required in English Grammar including parsing, geography, arithmetic, history, astronomy and algebra, in addition to reading, writing and drawing; and in several of the most advanced departments there are superadded to these natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, geometry, book-keeping, Latin and French. All these branches are indeed very proper, and most of them absolutely necessary to be taught; but the entire course of instruction might be so arranged as to give each its fair share of time, without overburdening the mind, and overtasking the energies of the pupil. Every moment of the time spent in School being thus necessarily devoted to hearing the different recitations, at least an equal amount of time must be given, out of School hours, to their preparation; and thus from ten to twelve hours of each day are required for the proper advancement of the pupils. A more equitable distribution of these various branches of study over the whole course, both in the Primary and Upper Departments, would, it is conceived, essentially advance the interests of education, and afford ample time for all the necessary studies of the course, without trespassing to an unreasonable extent upon that portion of the time of the pupils which should be devoted to necessary exercise and recreation.

The general order, discipline and arrangements of these Schools, as well as of the Primary Schools and Departments, cannot be too highly commended. The teachers of every grade are, with very rare exceptions, well qualified, faithful and efficient, and the result of the recent examinations, as well as of those which have preceded them, have fully demonstrated the practical value and thoroughness of the instruction communicated. The frequent recurrence of public reviews, and miscellaneous exercises in music, declamation, composition, &c., exerts, unquestionably, a highly beneficial influence upon both teachers and pupils, while affording an excellent opportunity for parents and others interested in the Schools to test their scholarship and capacities, their modes of instruction and discipline.

I transmit herewith the annual reports of Assistant Superintendents [illegible] and [illegible], of the operations and condition of the respective departments assigned to their charge. The information communicated by them will be found valuable and important; and I respectfully commend their views and recommendations to the early attention and consideration of the Board.

OBJECTS, MEANS AND ENDS OF EDUCATION.

In all our efforts to improve and perfect our systems of public instruction, it is of paramount importance clearly to understand, and constantly to keep in view the ends, aims, and objects of education. These are manifold and various—comprehending not only the happiness and well-being of individuals, but of communities, states and nations—not only the interests of the present, but of the future—not only the destinies of time, but of eternity.

Education is the formation of character, in all its aspects, in all the possibilities of its development and expansion, here and hereafter. It is the cultivation, training and discipline of every faculty of the intellect, and of every affection and disposition of the moral and religious nature, for the attainment and the fulfillment of the great purpose for which existence was conferred.

That culture which regards exclusively, or primarily, the mere attainment of knowledge, to whatsoever extent it may be carried, or to whatsoever degree of advancement it may be enabled to arrive, cannot be otherwise than essentially and fatally defective. And yet it is not to be denied that hitherto the course of instruction in all our systems of popular education, public and private, has far too generally assumed this direction. Hence, while the boundaries of science have been almost indefinitely extended in every direction, and while knowledge has been almost universally diffused through every civilized community, no corresponding advancement has been made in public and private morality and virtue. On the other hand, we are assured, upon the most unquestionable authority, and there is, unfortunately, but little room to doubt the fact, that the increase of vice and crime, and the prevalence of dishonesty, and of open and secret fraud and corruption have been more than proportionate to the increase of population, and the advancement of our modern civilization. In a community like our own, where the great mass of the population have enjoyed the advantages of early and continued education, during the period ordinarily allotted to instruction—where, too, such instruction is entirely free to all, and nearly universal, in fact, —where the various sciences, and the arts, especially those which have any relation to the comforts and wants of practical life, have been carried to the highest attainable excellence, it might reasonably be expected that the criminal calendar, instead of annually increasing, should rapidly and steadily be diminished—that a high standard, both of public and private morality, should prevail, and that the upright, the virtuous and the good should be effectually secured against the depredations of the vicious, and the burden of their maintenance and support. If this result has not been attained, or is not likely to be attained—if the generous and ample expenditures which have been, and continue to be lavished upon the education of the youth of our land, produce no perceptible amelioration in the tone of public or private morals, and diminish, in no perceptible ratio, the expenses of repressing and punishing crime, or of supporting the worthless and the dissolute—the inference would seem to be a legitimate one, either that the influence of education for the improvement and elevation of humanity has been over-rated, or that it has hitherto failed in a most important and essential respect, in availing itself of the proper means for the accomplishment of its object.

Such a conclusion, however, would be premature and fallacious—unwarranted by the real facts of the case, and unsupported by any substantial foundation in sound reasoning, or argument from those facts. The importance of a general and universal diffusion of useful knowledge among the citizens of a Free State has not been, and cannot be, over-rated. Its necessary and inevitable tendency is, and must be, under all, and any circumstances, to augment, in a steadily increasing ratio, all those elements of individual and social prosperity and advancement which, in the aggregate, constitute national greatness. Nor is it, to any considerable extent or degree, from the educated portion of the population of any country, that the ranks of vice, crime, and mendicity are recruited. Seldom, indeed, is the public mind startled with the annunciation of the arrest, trial, and conviction, of an intelligent and well-educated criminal; and still more rare is it to find such an individual dependent upon public charity for maintenance and support. The most scrutinizing and careful examination of the records of our criminal courts, prisons, penitentiaries and almshouses, will be found to establish the fact that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred on their calendars, and probably a much larger proportion of the whole number, for any given series of years, have never, or but very imperfectly, availed themselves of the facilities for education which are afforded by our Common Schools, defective and incomplete in many respects as have been, and still are, these elementary institutions of learning. Not one, in two hundred of these convicts, nor one in two thousand of the inmates of our almshouses, can make the slightest pretension to what may be termed a good education, or a complete and thorough course of instruction. While, therefore, it may be true that the progress of crime and pauperism has increased in a fearful and alarming ratio to the increase of population and the progress of civilization among us, it is also clearly demonstrable that this increase is due almost exclusively to the failure to bring within the pale of our educational systems, that large class of our population who stand most in need of its elevating and reforming influences. It is not because education, in the true sense of the term, is universally diffused, but because, practically, and in point of fact, it is not; because thousands and tens of thousands of those for whose intellectual and moral culture abundant facilities have been provided, have refused, or omitted to avail themselves of those facilities.

Still it is not to be denied that our institutions of instruction, public and private, our common schools, academies, colleges and universities, are not doing what they might and should, for the [illegible] of those committed to their charge. Much, very much, has indeed been accomplished through their agency

in extending the boundaries of useful and practical knowledge, and instilling into the minds of the youth of our land those principles and habits, born with those habits which, rigidly enforced and steadily adhered to, will seldom fail to guard them effectually against the numerous snares and pitfalls which await them on every hand, in the journey of life. That they have not done this — that education itself has not assumed the force, and occupied the position of the first and highest of the sciences, and the noblest and most important of the arts — that it has not been made to comprehend not only the entire circle of practical and attainable knowledge, but to confer in all its amplitude, and to its fullest extent, the power of self-culture, self-control, and self-advancement — that it has not taken cognizance of all the various faculties of our being, and given full and complete and harmonious development to each, in accordance with the great purposes of existence here and hereafter — that these principles and views have not more generally been recognized and acted upon may readily be accounted for, though not fully justified, when we consider the numerous disadvantages and obstacles with which even our best institutions of learning are forced to contend.

The want of an adequate and independent support — of an intimate connection and relation with other similar institutions, and with those of a different grade — the too rigid and inflexible adherence to modes of instruction and systems of intellectual and moral discipline, which the advancement of science and the progress of modern civilization have rendered inapplicable to the existing state of things — these, combined with the restless and uncontrollable desire of the ardent and ambitious student to plunge, at the earliest possible period, into the pursuits and to grasp the prizes of active life, have exerted a powerful influence in restricting and circumscribing the legitimate domain of education.

Without entering, at this time, upon the discussion of the question whether a public or private education is most conducive to the future welfare of the pupil, it is unquestionably both the interest and the duty of every community to provide at the public expense, every possible facility for the complete and thorough education of the young, and to take the most effectual measures to bring within the scope of the means thus furnished, every child not otherwise suitably provided for, in this respect. Both the public welfare and the safety and security of individuals imperatively demand that none of the members of the community should be permitted to grow up in ignorance, with its almost invariable attendants, vice, destitution and crime. It is not enough that the doors of our noble and liberally distributed temples of knowledge are thrown freely and invitingly open to every child, — it is not enough that the amplest and most lavish means are annually appropriated for the extension and diffusion of our systems of public instruction, — while at the same time we are compelled to contribute still more liberally to the repression, the detection and punishment of crime, and the support of vagabondism and mendicity. We have it in our power to prevent these evils, to a very great extent, by cutting off their source, by requiring at the hands of parents, guardians, or employers of youth, that the children confided to their care shall, in some way, be properly and adequately instructed, and at all events that they shall not under any pretences, be allowed to remain in utter and hopeless ignorance, exposed to the nefarious designs of the profligate and unprincipled, and the numerous temptations incident to poverty and want.

The community has the right, and it is its duty to require that the liberal and munificent outlay which it invests in the education of its citizens shall not be virtually counteracted or rendered unavailing to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it is designed, by the culpable and criminal neglect of a large portion of its members, to avail themselves of the facilities thus placed at their disposal. It has a right, and it is its duty to insist, that for every dollar contributed towards the education of the people, at least an equal amount shall be deducted from the annual assessment for the maintenance and punishment of criminals, and the support of vagabonds and paupers; and this result it can secure only by gathering into the institutions of learning provided for that purpose all those of a suitable age, for whose mental and moral culture no other adequate provision has been made.

This course is not only dictated by considerations of interest and of policy, so far as the public are concerned, but it commends itself to our adoption, as eminently in accordance with the principles of enlightened Christian philanthropy. The full extent of the wretchedness, destitution, ignorance and crime which has been permitted to accumulate in this metropolis from this single source, cannot, of course, in the absence of the requisite statistical details, be accurately stated; but from information derived from the most reliable sources, there can exist no reasonable doubt that at the very least fifty thousand children are utterly unprovided with the means of education and surrounded by influences most unfavorable to honesty and morality. Many thousands of these children are virtually homeless, houseless, suffering and wretched outcasts of humanity, unacquainted with the rudiments of knowledge, associating only with the vile, the unprincipled and the vicious — familiar only with misery, violence, cruelty, hunger and pain — and taught and forced to regard all around them as their natural enemies, of whom every possible advantage is to be taken. They wage an incessant war upon the community, and by their numbers, their precocity in vice, their pressing necessities, and the utter recklessness of their characters, speedily render themselves formidable recruits in the ranks of crime. After a longer or shorter career of successful depredation, they become the inmates of our prisons, penitentiaries and almshouses, and drag out a miserable and infamous existence, unenlightened by a single spark of intellect, and unaccompanied by a solitary gleam of Christian virtue, or [illegible]. How different would be the result if these neglected children of vice and destitution [illegible] and diligently sought out, taken by the hand, their wants supplied, their education, intellectual and moral, cared for, and their associations with infamy and degradation cut off at their source! And how worthy of a Christian community like our own, through its appropriate municipal organs, and at the common charge of all its members, thus to gather within the fold of its comprehensive benevolence these miserable waifs and strays of humanity — thus effectually and permanently to reclaim them from the very depths of ignorance and wretchedness, train them to habits of usefulness, imbue them with principles of goodness and virtue, and confer upon them all the requisite means and instrumentalities of future well-being, honor and happiness! There, on the one hand, are the thousands, and tens of thousands, of ignorant, suffering, degraded, vicious, and homeless children, destined, inevitably, in a few short years, to become the active scourges, the irreclaimable pests, and the heavy burdens, of the community; and here, on the other, are our stately, noble, commodious, and comfortable Free Public Schools, provided, prepared, and furnished at the public expense, open and ready for the reception of all, of every grade, and every rank. Why not, then, in the true spirit of an active and enlightened Christian beneficence, "go out into the highways and hedges," the byways and purlieus, the lowest haunts of poverty and infamy, and, if necessary, "compel them to come in," not by force, not by pains and penalties, but by the stronger cords of persevering, systematic, well-directed kindness and sympathy, put forth, not alone by individuals, and associations, and charitable organizations, but by the entire community, in its corporate capacity, for its own benefit, equally with theirs?

The liberal and generous policy of the State, in establishing and munificently supporting Schools in every locality, however restricted or obscure, where children are to be found to avail themselves of their advantages, and, in opening those Schools freely, and without charge, to all who may desire to attend upon their instructions, has abundantly vindicated itself by the practical results which have followed its adoption, even though it may not have accomplished all which its advocates expected or desired, or secured all the advantages of which it is fairly susceptible. It has conferred the priceless blessing of education, to a greater or less extent, upon millions of those who are now, or are hereafter to become citizens of the Republic, and among those who have enjoyed, and faithfully improved these blessings, ninety-nine out of every hundred have been, and promise to become useful, intelligent and upright members of society — the guardians and supporters of morality and order, the advancers of civilization, and the dispensers of knowledge and virtue. That ignorance and immorality, vice and crime, destitution and misery still so extensively prevail, keeping pace with the advancement of our population, and the progress of knowledge, and that education does not fully realize all the beneficial results which may reasonably be expected from its general diffusion may, it is believed, satisfactorily be accounted for,

First — By the fact that there are still permitted to remain and to grow up to maturity in our midst, a vast number of children and youth, wholly destitute of instruction, or of moral and religious culture; and that the character, condition and influence of this portion of our population are necessarily productive of the most disastrous and injurious results, rendering comparatively inefficacious, so far, at least, as the public burdens are concerned, the immense outlay annually expended for the entire education of the youth of the State.

Second — By the fact that a large proportion of those who are brought to some extent, within the influences of our public and private schools, are not permitted to avail themselves of their course of instruction, and mental and moral discipline, for a sufficient length of time to enable them to derive any permanent and substantial advantage.

Third — By the fact that, in a large class of cases the education and discipline of those institutions, however excellent and valuable they may be in themselves, are counteracted and neutralized by opposing influences at home, and amid the scenes and associations of every-day life; and

Fourth — By the fact that this education and discipline, even under the most favorable auspices, and when it embraces the whole period of youth, is frequently, and to a great extent, defective:

1. In not being sufficiently *comprehensive* — failing to embrace in its culture the whole nature of the child, physical, intellectual, moral and religious, and omitting or neglecting that assiduous, careful and conscientious training and discipline of the affections and passions upon which so essential a part of the future character is destined inevitably to depend.

2. In not being sufficiently *practical* — expending a disproportionate share of its energies in the accomplishment of results which, however valuable they may be in a purely scientific point of view, or however useful and even indispensable under special and peculiar circumstances, are of little practical value in the ordinary pursuits of life, and under the actual circumstances and conditions, and with reference to the probable future wants of the pupil.

3. In not providing adequate means and facilities for the complete preparation and training of teachers of the highest grade [illegible] and [illegible], and in failing to offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to secure permanently the services of such a class of teachers.

4. In the absence of a regular and systematic gradation of schools from the lowest to the highest rank, so arranged as to carry forward the pupil from the [illegible] elementary branches of instruction, through all the successive stages necessary to his advancement and success in the particular trade, profession or calling which he may design to adopt, and to furnish him with that general information, and those general qualifications for usefulness and intellectual and moral advancement which will enable him to command success in any avocation which the contingencies of life may render practicable or desirable.

In previous reports and communications from this Department, I have endeavored to call the attention of the Board of Education specifically to each of these points, and to several others, pertaining to the organization and advancement of our own system of public instruction, with such arguments, illustrations and suggestions as presented themselves to my own mind; and in the discharge of the official duty devolving upon me, on the present occasion, beg leave respectfully to refer to those documents, and to present a brief abstract of such of those suggestions and recommendations as still appear to me important, for the future consideration and action of the Board, together with such others as are deemed pertinent and appropriate.

I. An accurate and reliable enumeration of all the children between the ages of four and sixteen years, residing in the City, specifying the number in attendance during the preceding year, in any of our Public Schools or other Seminaries of learning, and the length of time they have so attended, the number receiving private instruction, and the number not in attendance upon any school, nor receiving any instruction, with the reasons therefor.

II. The appointment by the Board of one or more special officers or agents, whose duty it shall be to cause such enumeration to be taken in the least expensive and most efficient manner, to report the results and to take such measures as may be deemed expedient under the direction of the Board, to secure the regular and punctual attendance upon our Public Schools during as long a period as may be practicable, of all such children as may be destitute of instruction.

III. The extension of our Evening Schools so as conveniently to accommodate all of every age who may desire to avail themselves of their benefits, and whose pursuits and avocations are such as to preclude their attendance upon the day-schools, and the adoption of a practical and systematic course of instruction, in such schools, by lectures, or otherwise, so arranged as to meet the immediate as well as prospective wants of all who may resort to them for intellectual and scientific improvement.

IV. The introduction into the several Normal Schools, of a thorough and comprehensive course of instruction in the art and science of teaching, with the aid, if necessary, of one or more model, or experimental schools and the establishment, in such Normal Schools, of suitable professorships of the various sciences requisite for the complete preparation of teachers of the several departments of our public schools.

V. The establishment and effective organization of a Female High School, or Academy, for the education and instruction in all the higher branches of learning of such of the young ladies of the City as shall have completed the course of study prescribed in the Female Grammar Schools, and are desirous of such additional instruction.

VI. The transfer, at as early a period as may be possible, of such of our Primary Schools and Primary Departments as occupy damp, unwholesome, and ill-ventilated apartments in the basements of churches, or other buildings, to more convenient and suitable rooms.

VII. The restriction of the number of hours each day to be devoted to the ordinary duties of instruction, including the customary recesses, to five, commencing in the Spring and Summer months at 8 o'clock A. M., and terminating at 1 o'clock P. M., and in the Fall and Winter months, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and terminating at 2 o'clock P. M.

VIII. Such a revision of the course of instruction in the several Female Departments of the Ward Schools, as shall require less of the higher and more abstruse mathematical sciences, and more of those pertaining to English and American literature in its various branches, natural history and philosophy, chemistry, book-keeping, physiology, and botany.

IX. A more liberal infusion into the Male Departments of the several Ward Schools, of the natural sciences in their various practical applications to the business of ordinary life, and of the elementary principles of rhetoric and belles-lettres.

X. The purchase of a suitable and well-selected library for the use of the pupils of each of our Ward Schools, and of such of their parents and guardians as might desire, under proper regulations, to avail themselves of their advantages.

XI. Adequate provision for the instruction of all the pupils of each school and department in vocal music; and the employment of such Professors and teachers, and the purchase of such instruments as may be requisite and necessary for the accomplishment of this object.

XII. Increased and more suitable accommodations for the instruction of the colored children of the City.

XIII. Moral and religious instruction in all the schools under the charge of the Board, so far as the same can be communicated by a daily reading of a portion of the Christian Scriptures, without note or comment, the opening and closing of such schools, by the reverent repetition of the Lord's Prayer, and such frequent inculcations of the universally recognized principles of Christian morality, integrity and virtue, as without [illegible] [illegible] or the other, into mere formality, shall be calculated to exert a beneficial influence upon the future character and lives of our pupils. It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to say that in all the schools under the charge of the Board, with a few exceptions, where the teachers and school officers are of the Roman Catholic faith, the exercises of the day are opened, and in many of them terminated in the manner herein indicated, and that in all of them, without exception, so far as my knowledge or information extends, every suitable opportunity is embraced for the inculcation of sound principles of virtue, morality and integrity, in all the relations and conduct of life.

Earnestly invoking the best blessings of Heaven on the deliberations of the Board, and the future administration of the great responsibilities confided to their charge, and deeply grateful to them for the numerous manifestations of their confidence and regard, I have only to add that nothing on my part shall be wanting to advance and promote the interests and welfare of the system, to the extent of my humble abilities.

Respectfully submitted, S. S. RANDALL,
City Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Government Architects.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Instead of allowing the mechanical skill of artisans in the several localities where Government buildings have been undertaken to display itself, there has grown up a separate and distinct Bureau in the Treasury Department. This Bureau is under the immediate supervision and control of the Assistant Secretary, who has under him at present Captain BOOKMAN, of the Engineers, A. B. YOUNG, Esq., of Boston, designer, draughtsman, and constructor-general, and a score of employes, clerks, and others whose particular duties are unknown or indefinable. The plans for all United States public buildings — Custom Houses, Post-Offices, Court-houses, Marine Hospitals, Asylums, &c., &c. — are drawn and prepared by Mr. YOUNG and his assistants. The bids for all the material for construction are submitted to his judgment. He built the Custom House at Boston, and has now in hand the Custom Houses at New-Orleans, Charleston, San Francisco, and everywhere else.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that when Mr. BALL's Special Committee of Investigation was pursuing its duties last session, the two principal clerks in this Construction Bureau suddenly resigned, and were summoned to appear before the Committee just as they were about getting into the cars at the depôt, to leave Washington.

The movement of Mr. VALK in behalf of our own architects and mechanics, was eminently praiseworthy, and if Mr. BUCHANAN and his Secretary of the Treasury were only in position, perhaps a different order of things would obtain. L.

IRON FURNACES BURNT AT BALTIMORE. — About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning fire was discovered in the anthracite and charcoal iron furnaces of Mr. DANIEL REESE, near Locust Point, on the south side of the harbor, which in a few minutes spread through the whole woodwork of the establishment, and which was in a short time reduced to ashes. The fire caught from the charcoal stack to the platform reaching over to the building that contained all the valuable machinery, and which was put up only a year and a half ago at a cost of $20,000. The damage sustained will probably reach to $10,000, upon which there was no insurance, all the policies having expired on the 15th inst., and were not renewed. This was the only anthracite furnace in the city and had proved quite successful. — *American.*

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL VIRGINIA RAILROAD. — We understand the accident which occurred on the Central Virginia Railroad on Thursday morning took place about two miles from Gordonsville, and was between two passenger trains.

The down train was running at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, but the up train was running very slowly, having discovered the approach of the other. The two engines and six or seven cars were much damaged. Five negroes were seriously injured, one supposed mortally. Some ten or eleven of the hands (white) employed on the trains were slightly bruised. The wreck has been cleared from the track, and the trains are running regularly.

THE SLAVE-TRADE CASES IN BALTIMORE. — The case of AUGUSTA L. BAPTISTA, late Portuguese consul at this port, charged with fitting out the schooner *C. F. A. Cole*, for the purpose of employing her in the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa, was concluded in the United States District Court on Saturday afternoon, by a verdict of "Not guilty." This was the second trial; on the first the jury failed to agree. The case of ALBERT C. [illegible], charged with the same offence; also, charged with perjury in swearing to the ownership of the schooner, remains to be disposed of. — *Sun, 22d.*

The Trial of Charles B. Huntingdon for Forgery.

Conclusion of Mr. Noyes' Address for the Prosecution.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

Conviction and Sentence of the Prisoner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS — TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, before an assemblage quite as large as that which crowded the Court-room yesterday, Mr. Noyes resumed and concluded his closing speech for the prosecution. It was one of the most remarkable features, he remarked, of this extraordinary case, that neither the medical witnesses nor the counsel denied to Huntingdon the faculty of great mental acuteness — acuteness certainly in his faculty of accumulation. And they (the Jury) were to determine whether a man was insane who was in the possession of the highest intellectual power for purposes of obtaining money by dishonest means. It was admitted that he had accumulated what was a large fortune, and by practicing his devices upon astute and shrewd men — the last men to be deceived by a shallow man, and that those to whom the utmost care and caution in all their dealings in money operations in Wall-street were freely imputed, had been the victims of this intellectual acuteness connected with an utter disregard of the moral consequence of wrong. A friend had footed up since last night a statement he (Mr. Noyes) had partially alluded to yesterday, which showed that the amount of money he (Huntingdon) had received from Harbeck & Co. from August last up to the time of his arrest was $891,000, and from Belden $600,000, and so far as was known every dollar of it was obtained on false pretences. And with all the evidence that he had been able to give of of his spendthrift life, they were not able to account for the disposal of more than $100,000 of upwards of half a million left in his hands. It had been suggested, and the matter was made the topic of much declamation on the other side that a book of entries which Mr. Harbeck had was destroyed. It was true that Mr. Harbeck in a fit of nervous excitement, produced by his great losses and the disgust at himself which he felt at being deceived by a sharper, took the book which contained a collected account of these transactions and had it thrust into the fire. It was, under all the circumstances, undoubtedly a mistake, because it would be made use of by ingenious counsel to affect his evidence. But the question was, did it obliterate any evidence which would throw light on these transactions in favor of the prisoner, in reference to his guilt or innocence of the forgery. If it was to conceal the amount of what was called usurious exactions, it did not affect the question of guilt or innocence a hair. The rule of law had an application only in a case where evidence had been destroyed that would make for the prisoner. In this case there was no pretence of that. The counsel then commented on the circumstances attending Huntingdon's arrest, as bearing on the question of insanity. It was said that he had made no effort at escape. But that was not so. His cash book was kept by Tracy, and not in his (Huntingdon's) name; and the book in which were kept the entries of these forged notes was in his own hand-writing. The presence of the forged note on Phelps, Dodge & Co., left with Harbeck in the parcel, was due to accident, and Huntingdon himself did not know it was there, else he would not have allowed it to remain with them beyond the time when it should have been taken up. Huntingdon's not running away might be regarded, under some circumstances, as a proof of innocence; but where was the law for the proposition that it was evidence of insanity? It had been said that he violated the law of self-preservation in not escaping, but he did not violate that law when he lied about the notes after detection. It was characteristic of all criminals to lie about the crimes with which they are charged. On the Baker trial, the learned counsel (Mr. Brady) contended that Baker's flight was no evidence of guilt, and induced the Judge who presided so to charge; here he contended that the prisoner's failure to fly was proof of innocence; so that, in either case, the accused was innocent of any wrong. That Huntingdon had made arrangements of some character for his permanent residence in New-York was no evidence either of innocence or insanity. Here the bubble burst; the detection came before it was anticipated, and stunned by the result, he assumed an affection of insanity, and went to prison. He (Counsel) would contend as matter of law, that when money is obtained under false pretences and upon forged papers, as in this case, the intent to defraud was sufficiently manifest, and admitted of no doubt; and it was never an excuse for forgery that the name was used with the idea that its use would not be objected to by the party whose name was forged. There was no pretence of that here. Nor was it any defence that the party himself intended to take up the note. (Regina *vs.* Beard, 8th Carrington and Paine.)

There was one principle of law which lay at the foundation of this case. It was this, that every man was presumed to be sane, to be of sound disposing mind, until the contrary expressly appeared. The prosecution was never bound in any case to show that a man had any mind at all. They (the jury) were to start in this case from the commencement with the assumption that the prisoner was of sound mind. And he (counsel) had endeavored to bring them to the conclusion, without stating the legal proposition, that his acts showed him to be a man of sound mind. The legal presumption and the evidence of his conduct concurred in showing that his actual life had been one of crime, and that the natural consequence, was that his moral life had been bad, and his moral notions all perverted, [illegible] the restraints which prevail amongst [illegible] on his mind.

Mr. Noyes proceeded to show that up to this time neither Huntingdon himself, nor his friends, believed he was insane. [illegible]. His father and brother-in-law were on the stand, and neither made the remotest allusion to a belief in his insanity before the suggestion to that effect of his junior counsel. Clarke, his brother-in-law, testified that for six months before Huntingdon's arrest he expected an explosion, and that he was led to that conclusion from his dread of Huntingdon's committing crime. There were two defences resorted to in desperate cases; one was an *alibi*, the other insanity. He (the counsel) did not wish the jury to look with disfavor on the defence of insanity, and he acknowledged that the lawyer who would from fear of public opinion or reproach, refuse to stand by his client in whose behalf that defence was set up, would be unworthy of his profession. In this case, however, he proposed to show that both the medical witnesses and the counsel were deceived. Even the prisoner's friends refused to allow the defence of insanity to be set up until the minor counsel read his opinion for the defence to them. In the meantime a secret examination of Huntingdon occurred so far back as the middle of November, for which he was no doubt prepared. This defence was concealed from the knowledge of the prosecution and the public officers until sprung upon them when the junior counsel opened the defendant's case. And he accepted the quotation employed by his learned friend yesterday, and employed it to Huntingdon and those who connived with him in getting up this defence: "*Arcades ambo*," but he would complete it, "*et cantare pares et respondere parati.*" Fülgraaf, who was Huntingdon's physician for two years, would not pronounce him insane.

The testimony as to his having a brass band in his house when his wife was unwell, and his proposal to put a hammock in a railroad car, and hire a special train to bring his wife to Rockaway, was no evidence of insanity. It was an illustration of the same Napoleonic rapidity of action which he exhibited in the case of the Buffalo Cemetery. It showed he was a "fast man," reckless in his expenditures, in his language, and in everything in which he engaged. In other words, it was the recklessness of crime manifested in everything which goes to make up the moral agent, and was no evidence whatever of insanity.

The counsel then referred to Ray and Beck — the one as recognizing the general opinion, the other the fact itself, that it is very difficult to detect simulated insanity. He alluded to the fact that the junior counsel, in opening the defence, had quoted Hamlet, who feigned madness for the purpose of detecting a great crime, whereas this defendant feigned it for the purpose of escaping the punishment due to a crime almost as great. In the interviews of Drs. Parker and Gilman with the defendant, the statements made by him, to them, were not to be received as evidence in his favor, and there could be no doubt that Huntingdon knew the object of Dr. Parker's visit, and acted accordingly.

He told Dr. Parker he had saved nothing, and that was manifestly untrue. He denied having expended money upon women, but he had expended some money on them.

He asserted that his reputation in reference to women was undeserved. It was plain therefore that he felt that sting upon his reputation and attempted to remove it. He had fitted up a house near his own of a questionable character and left it in the possession of women, having paid the rent some months in advance. No explanation of that had been given by the defence. Huntingdon's other statements as to headaches, sleeplessness, triphammers in his head, and blacksmith's sparks before his eyes had never been communicated by him to his physician Fülgraaf, during the two years he was attended by him, and none of his family were ever examined to prove the truth of those assertions. His counsel, in his opening, which was read to Huntingdon's friends and family, and received their approval, stated that Huntingdon "slept sweetly and woke cheerily." Now, did not this put an end to all Dr. Parker's testimony that was based upon it? The man who, by his crimes, had obtained vast sums of money from men of great business acuteness, succeeded in defrauding Dr. Parker by a series of falsehoods. As to Dr. Gilman, he differed from Dr. Parker, in asserting that Huntingdon was entirely insane — the former regarding his insanity as monomaniacal. Dr. Gilman admitted that he had never asked Huntingdon the reason for committing the forgeries with which he was charged. In the first place the opinions of these medical witnesses neutralized each other, and in the next place they were mere theories unrecognized by law, or the common sense of men. Dr. Gilman had even gone so far as to state that — at the moment he spoke — if the defendant rose and stabbed him (counsel) to the heart, he would not hold him responsible; an assertion which sent a thrill of horror through the entire Court. And was it to be believed that an opinion such as this was to be received as authority in a Court of Justice in reference to a man of whom Dr. Parker himself said that he believed he knew very well that forgery was a crime, and that its commission was punishable by law? It was no wonder that the newspapers, regarding themselves as the conservators of public right, as sentinels on the watch-towers to give notice of and warn against those sentiments which were calculated to alarm and disorder the community, should speak of it in terms of reprehension. It was a proper subject to address to a Jury that for the first time in our jurisprudence the law of the land for centuries, administered by the wisest and the purest of men, was to be set aside in obedience to the opinions of two medical gentlemen upon a very imperfect examination, starting notions which were new and most remarkable in medical science, especially in their application to cases of this description. And for the purpose of showing how startling this was, he had read to both those medical gentlemen the law, as it was contained in the opinion of the twelve judges in England in the McNaughten case, and the law as laid down by our own Supreme Court, which furnished the rule of conduct for them (the Jury), and happily it was in accordance with the English rule, and both of these gentlemen denied that that was their rule; they said they did not agree with it; and Dr. Gilman said, and published it, as a rule of medical students, that the law of the land is the rule of insanity [illegible]. After a reference to the case of Freeman, who was defended by Hon. W. H. Seward, and of Spencer, [illegible] and the quotations from the opinions of several Judges and authors, the learned Counsel observed in conclusion that he would now take his leave of this case. They (the Jurors) had listened to it with great attention, and with a forbearance for which certainly they were indebted to his thanks. They had accommodated him and the Court also under circumstances for which he would ever be grateful. This had been more than an ordinary trial to him. He would not have remained here if it had not been for the important consequences which seemed to him to be involved in this prosecution. It seemed to him that the interests of this community in many of its moral aspects were deeply at stake. He knew of no criminal prosecution for years fraught with so much consequence, if such a defence as this was to succeed. And while rendering to them his grateful thanks, and to the Court also, for the kindness and attention which they had exhibited towards him, he invoked the Divine blessing upon them to bring them to such a conclusion that while no injustice might be done to the prisoner at the bar, crime in general should not go unrebuked, and this great crime should not go unpunished.

Mr. Brady said if he understood the learned gentleman correctly, he intimated that he did not directly charge that there was something in the character of two ladies, whose names were mentioned by Mr. Burbank, which was questionable or improper, of which there was no evidence in this case. And he (Mr. B.) had been assured on this trial, and would have made it appear on evidence if it had been necessary, that there was not the slightest warrant for any such imputation. The counsel had also read the statements of Mr. Bryan in opening the case, as if they were evidence, and he then stated that that opening had been read to the family and friends of Huntingdon on the evening on which the prosecution closed; but the testimony of Mr. Clark, as published in the TIMES, whose report had been used by the defence, was to the effect that only statements from the opening were read by the counsel on that occasion, and it did not appear that any such portions as had been commented on were read to the family at all.

As to the matter of the entries in the books of the transactions between Huntingdon and Harbeck, none of those prior to the 1st July were entered on the books at all because they were all cash transactions up to that date.

After a few words from Mr. Noyes, in response, the jury were permitted to take a recess of half an hour. When they had reassembled, which was at 2 o'clock, the Judge delivered his charge as follows:

JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

At 2:15 P. M. the Court reassembled and Judge CAPRON delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This trial may justly be denominated a remarkable trial. In several respects, at least, it will, I predict, be hereafter cited as the most extraordinary trial for forgery recorded down to this time, in the criminal history of our own country, if not of the world. Speaking from the evidence given on both sides, and having no reference to the particular subject matter of this cause, I may safely assert that the large amount of alleged and admitted forgeries developed by this investigation, estimated not in thousands of dollars, nor in tens of thousands, but in hundreds of thousands, and the vast amount of deposits made in various Banks to the credit of the accused, founded on such forgeries, estimated in millions of dollars; the length of time covered by the repetition of these forgeries, extending not to days, or weeks, or months, but to years; the uniform success which attended the schemes of the accused in the absence of all system and order in their prosecution; the astounding facts that his operations, being emphatically nothing less than wholesale jobbing in forgeries, have been all the time well known to business men of Wall-street and other parts of this City, and that some of those men not only well knew of the forgery of their own signatures, but actually honored the drafts, and yet made no complaints to the public authorities; and the significantly equivocal relations which, according to the evidence, subsisted for many months between the accused and several of the witnesses on this trial, present a combination of characteristics distinguishing it from all others of its class — at least, from all those of which I have ever heard or read.

These considerations, Gentlemen, demand corresponding care and industry on the part of the Court and Jury, in analyzing and comparing the evidence given by the various witnesses in this case. We are to reconcile the testimony consistently with the hypothesis of integrity toward all the witnesses, if that be possible; but if we cannot do that, we are to judge between them, and in forming our judgments on the question of credibility, we are to consider their appearance on the stand before us, their relations to the subject of the trial and to the accused, and the relative consistency and probability of their statements. We are also to remember that this is the Temple of Justice, and that we are to-day her ministers. The commingling waves of popular excitement raised from various sources respecting this trial, may agitate the public mind without, but calmness and truth alone become the sacredness of this place. We sit here to consider evidence and law. In the discharge of this solemn duty we are admonished to guard well our heads and our hearts. On the one side we should avoid the exhibition of inhumanity toward the imperfections of human nature, and on the other side, we should take care that encouragement be not given by our action to great crimes and great criminals.

In the discharge of my own remaining duties in this trial, I shall make no comments on the evidence. By the Constitution of our State a trial by Jury is guaranteed to the citizen in criminal cases, and within the spirit of this provision, that decision which is made by twelve men, after listening to a commentary on the evidence from the presiding Judge, can hardly be properly called the verdict of a Jury. It is legitimate for the Judge to advise the Jury of the law, and then the Jury should apply the law, as received from the Judge, to the facts as found by themselves, uninfluenced by comments of the Judge on the evidence.

The accused, gentlemen, is indicted for forgery in the third degree. The statute which defines that crime has been read in your hearing, and the Court will not, therefore, detain you by repeating it here. It is sufficient for me to state that the accused has admitted none of the essential elements of the crime of forgery which [illegible] against him in this case, and The People must [illegible] establish the existence of all these elements in connection with the instrument set out in the indictment and connect the accused with the making of the paper, the disposition of it after its creation, and the fraudulent intent. If there is found to be an entire failure of proof in either of these points, the defendant will be entitled to an acquittal by your verdict. It is not, however, necessary that any part of the case should be proved by direct, positive evidence. The essence of the crime being the fraudulent intent with which the alleged act was committed, that intent must necessarily be proved by the acts and declarations of the accused, and surrounding collateral circumstances. For this reason, I have allowed to both parties the widest scope of examination that the rules of evidence permit, and the mass of testimony elicited on this and all other points in the case, affords commendable proof of the diligence and ability with which this privilege or right has been improved by the counsel of both parties.

The Court has already passed upon several legal points raised on the part of the prisoner during the progress of the trial, and you will, therefore, regard those decisions as the settled law of this case.

The Court has decided that the allegation of an intention to defraud one person is sustained by proof of an intention to defraud two persons, the person named in the indictment being one of the two.

It has also been determined that the note in this case would have been a valid instrument, if the signatures of the makers had been genuine, although it is made payable to their order and is not indorsed by them; that the indorsement forms no essential part of the note for the purposes of this trial, and therefore, the fact of its forgery is immaterial, and forms no valid defence to the charge of forging the names of the makers on this trial.

The People are not bound to prove in the first instance, by independent evidence, the intent to defraud; that point is *prima facie* established by proof of the forgery of the signature by the accused; but the presumption of the intent to injure or defraud thus raised may be overthrown by proof offered for that purpose on the part of the accused, and the Jury may pass on that proof as upon all the evidence, and if, in the opinion of the Jury, a fraudulent intent is satisfactorily disproved, the accused cannot be convicted on this indictment. But, gentlemen, the forgery of the signature having been proved to your satisfaction, beyond all reasonable doubt, the proof relied on to overthrow the presumption of fraud thus raised should not be slight — it should place that question, in your minds, beyond all reasonable doubt.

I am requested by the counsel of the accused to charge you, as the law, that if you believe the paper was received by Harbeck exclusively as collateral security on a loan known to both Harbeck and the accused to have been usurious, the accused should be acquitted. I cannot assent to the proposition submitted. I am unable to perceive that the usurious character of the loan can affect the nature of the alleged criminal act. *Non constat*, Phelps, Dodge & Co., or other persons, the paper being in form negotiable, might be injured in their property by its circulation, and I think that such an injury would bring the case within the statute.

I am also requested to charge that there is no proof whatever of any intent to defraud Harbeck, or that he was, in fact, defrauded. These being questions of fact belong exclusively to the Jury, and, therefore, I must decline to charge on that point.

It would not have followed *certainly* that the check of the accused for $31,000 would have been paid by the bank, if the drawer had that amount of money on deposit there; the bank may have had a superior right to the fund, and have refused to pay the check. The words of the statute are: "By which any person *may* be injured or defrauded." I cannot therefore charge on this point, as I am requested to do.

The Court has also decided that in no case is it necessary to prove that any actual injury resulted from the forgeries; that an intent to injure or defraud the person named in the indictment, and that the person named, or some other person, might have been injured if the instrument had been genuine, are sufficient to constitute this crime; and that the forgery of the instrument, the subsequent use made of it by the accused, and the forgery and use of other paper, about the time when the forgery was, as it is alleged, perpetrated, are proper evidence to be submitted to the Jury on the question of intent, and are sufficient evidence, if satisfactorily proved, of such alleged fraudulent intent in forging the instrument. This intent, gentlemen, must have existed in the mind of the accused, either at the time when he put the false signature to the paper, or when he parted with its possession, to convict him of any offence connected with that paper.

You must be satisfied, also, from the evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the accused either put the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to the paper, or that it was written there by some other person at the request or by the direction of the accused. To satisfy your minds on this point, you will refer to the evidence of Mr. Barry, the brother-in-law of the accused, and to that of officer Boyer, and other witnesses, who testified to the declarations and admissions of the accused on that subject. That the note is a forgery, is proved by the parties whose names it bears, beyond controversy, and the only fact on this point for your consideration is: Who did the deed or caused it to be done? The possession of the perfected instrument by the accused, and his negotiation of it as a security on the loan of money, after it came into his hands in an unfinished state, from Barry, may be considered by you in the determination of this question, if you find these facts.

In order to constitute the crime of forgery, it is necessary that the counterfeit should bear some resemblance to the genuine signature. The likeness, however, need not be complete. It is sufficient if the counterfeit be calculated to impose on mankind in general and on strangers, although the individuals whose names are forged, and others acquainted with their genuine signatures and skilled in detecting forgeries, might be able to easily discover the counterfeit. The accused is chargeable with an intent to defraud every body, and persons acquainted with the name and reputation of the house or copartnership whose name the paper purports to bear truly may be deceived if the resemblance of the spurious to the true signature be but slight. In determining this question of similarity, you may legitimately consider the testimony of the witnesses who testify to the actual and successful negotiation of the instrument by the accused himself. You saw these witnesses and heard their evidence; you can therefore judge of their sagacity as men of business, of their credibility, and the grounds on which they received the paper, and you may consider all these circumstances in determining the question whether the signature is fitted to pass among men of ordinary prudence, for the genuine name which it represents. If you shall decide that it is thus fitted, it is a counterfeit, in such sense as to constitute the spurious signature to constitute in law a forgery.

If, gentlemen, after having duly considered, analyzed and compared the evidence on the questions of the actual forgery of the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co. by the defendant, to the paper set forth in the indictment, or of his fraudulent intent, you shall entertain a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, it will be your duty to find him not guilty of that charge.

In reference to the subject of reasonable doubt, I will offer a few suggestions. This term is not generally well understood, and is therefore often misapplied and results in practical error. The true standard of decision on the evidence is this: If all the facts established to your satisfaction, tending to connect the accused with the actual forgery, may exist with all the surrounding circumstances consistently with the hypothesis of his innocence, then there is, of course, a reasonable doubt that he committed the act, and especially so if others are so connected with the transactions included in the charge that some one of them might be the guilty party. On the other hand, if the accused is so connected and identified with the forgery, that in your judgment the facts satisfactorily proved, with all the surrounding circumstances, cannot, upon a reasonable construction of them, exist consistently with the hypothesis of his innocence, then it would be unreasonable to acquit him; there will, in that event, be no reasonable doubt of his guilt.

If, gentlemen, you should come to the conclusion that the accused did not himself write the signature of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to the paper under consideration, nor procure any other person to write it in his presence, you will proceed to determine whether it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that he had the forged instrument in his possession, knowing it to be a forgery, and uttered it with intention to injure or defraud, as a genuine paper. If you should find the accused guilty of this charge, he would be liable to the same punishment that he would have been, if he had been convicted of the actual forgery. The latter proposition is subject to this qualification, however, that if the evidence will justify you in finding that the accused received the forged paper innocently, in the course of trade, for a valuable consideration, then his uttering it after notice of its forgery, with the intent to defraud, if established beyond all reasonable doubt, would require of you to find him guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. To find him guilty under the two last propositions, you must be satisfied that the accused had possession of the forged instrument after the forgery was complete, that he either *knew* it to be a forgery, or was *acquainted with facts* and circumstances respecting its creation sufficient to put an ordinarily cautious man on inquiry about its genuineness, *while it was in his possession*, and that his possession was connected with an *intention* to injure or defraud some person "by uttering it or causing it to be uttered as true."

The essence of the crime of forgery is the fraudulent intent. "The mere imitation of another's writing, the assumption of a name, or the alteration of an instrument where no person can be injured, does not come within the definition of the offence." An intention is a purpose formed in the mind. It is evidenced by outward acts and declarations, and the Jury must find the fraudulent intent as an inference drawn from these sources. The same may be said of guilty knowledge; it must be inferred from the acts and declarations of the accused relating to the subject about which the guilty knowledge is imputed. Under what circumstances did the accused come into possession of the forged paper? From whom did he receive it? Was it complete when received by him? If not, was it when he parted with it, perfect? In what did the change consist? What were his declarations when charged with the forgery? What did he do with the paper? Had he other forged paper? These are inquiries proper to be considered upon the evidence, in determining the motive of the accused, either in making the paper, if you shall be satisfied that he forged it, or in having possession of it with knowledge of its forgery, if you shall investigate the case in reference to giving your verdict on that division of the offence.

With respect to the meaning of the word *utter*, as used in the statute, some difference of opinion exists among lawyers, and has also been manifested in the Courts. In England it has been adjudged in one case to signify only an absolute sale, and that, consequently, pledging a counterfeited note, which was to be redeemed at a future day, is not such a passing or uttering, as the statute contemplates. But in a case in our own Courts, in which this question arose, the Judge says: "The crime of uttering and publishing is not complete, however, until the paper is *transferred*, and comes to the *hands* or *possession* of some person other than the felon, his agent or servant. Thus, where a note with forged indorsements is sent by the felon by mail from one county to an individual in another county, *for the purpose of obtaining credit* upon it, the crime is not consummated until the note is received by the person to whom it was sent." In this case the note was not sold, but deposited as security for the loan of money. It may be regarded as a conditional sale — a transaction which may vest an absolute title to the note in the lender. A fraud is as effectually committed in one case as in the other; and there is perceived no well-defined reason, even upon the strict rule of construction applied to criminal statutes, for a distinction in law between the two methods of accomplishing the same fraudulent result.

If you shall come to the conclusion, gentlemen, after *mature consideration of all the evidence bearing specially* on the distinct charges of forgery, with accompanying guilty knowledge and intent, that the accused is *not guilty*, that finding will close your labors in this case; but if you shall not be able to consistently reconcile the facts bearing exclusively on these charges with the hypothesis of innocence, and shall feel bound by the obligations of your oaths to find those issues against him, it will then become *your duty to consider his other and more abstruse defence* of INSANITY.

You doubtless need not to be told, gentlemen, that the law holds no person bereft of reason responsible for acts. Deprived of mind, man is but an automatic machine, and human Courts, in holding him, when thus afflicted, acquit of guilt, do but humbly and obediently imitate the perfect justice of Deity. Insanity or mental alienation has from time immemorial received the attention of the civil and criminal tribunals of all enlightened Governments; able professors in all the learned professions, and other profound scholars have studied and examined the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] data; these results the Courts have never failed to consider, where their learned authors agreed among themselves on the subjects, and practical experience attested their certainty.

Acting in this spirit, the theories of the schools on the subject of insanity, as approved by the majority of the learned in that department of science, have been from time to time recognized and placed among the rules of evidence and law. By many judicial decisions in England and this State, insanity has been considered under the distinct heads of IDIOCY, ADVENTITIOUS and VOLUNTARY INSANITY. With idiocy and voluntary insanity we have no concern on this trial. Adventitious or accidental insanity has been denominated, in judicial opinions, *monomania*, or insanity on some particular subject or subjects, the party being sane on all others, and *total* or general on all subjects. The Courts have also sanctioned the division of insanity into *permanent* and *temporary* insanity, the latter being also called *lunacy*. It is not my purpose on this occasion, nor would it be useful if I had the necessary time at my command, to remark particularly on the characteristics of these distinctions. I have referred to them simply to aid you in understanding more clearly my subsequent remarks on the test of insanity adopted by the Courts. Our purpose being practical and not scientific — our search being for legal recognitions and not theories, I feel bound to charge you in conformity with the decisions of the Courts which have authority to declare the law of the particular case. We are in a court of law, not in the school of science; our action, therefore, must be governed by legal adjudications, and not by the theories and speculations of the schools. These scholastic theories and speculations may be sound, and may indicate a better test of truth in cases of insanity than the existing rule affords; but until the proposed substitute shall have been sanctioned and adopted by the only legitimate authority, we must adhere to the old rule of decision.

Insanity is described by the judicial tribunals as the state of being unsound in mind, deranged, diseased or unnatural in intellect. By the same authority, insanity is also distinguished as *general* and *partial*, extending to all subjects or confined to one or a few subjects. You will therefore observe that the law on this subject, as at present administered, regards it, whether general or special, as a derangement of the mind, the intellect, the reasoning and appreciating principle, the spring of motives and passions. To constitute a complete defence, insanity, if partial, as monomania, must be such a degree as to wholly deprive the accused of the guide of reason in regard to the act with which he is charged, and of the knowledge that he is doing wrong in committing it. If, though somewhat deranged, he is yet able to distinguish right from wrong, in the particular case in which crime is imputed to him, and to know that he is doing wrong, the act is criminal in law, and he is liable to punishment.

But it is insisted for the prisoner that insanity, either general or special, may exist, and the subject be totally unable to control his actions, while his intellect or knowing and reasoning powers suffer no notable lesion. It is claimed that persons thus afflicted may be capable of reasoning or supporting an argument on any subject within their sphere of knowledge. In a more practical sense, it is claimed that a person may steal your property, burn your dwelling, or murder you, and know that the deed is a criminal offence, and that he will be punished if tried and convicted, and may be able to reason on the subject, and yet be guiltless on the ground of insanity! This affliction has received the name of MORAL INSANITY, because the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, temper or moral dispositions only are perverted, while the mind, the seat of volition and motion, remains unimpaired. I will not positively assert that this theory is not sound. It may be reconcilable with moral responsibility for human conduct, but I am not reluctant to confess *my own mental inability to appreciate* the harmony between the two propositions if it exist. This theory may afford a more just and humane standard by which to test the presence of insanity than the adopted rule, but until the proper authorities sanction the change, the theory proposed cannot be regarded here.

With these views of the law in your minds, you will consider the evidence of the medical witnesses. They are gentlemen of deservedly high positions and profound learning, and their opinions on a question of insanity are entitled to great respect. The evidence which they have given is competent and pertinent on that question, and you will regard it in connection with the other evidence in the case offered on that point in this trial; but it is proper and perhaps necessary, that the Court should remind you that the medical witnesses predicate their opinion upon the hypothesis, as frankly and fairly stated by them in your hearing, that a person may be insane to a degree which should exempt him from legal accountability for his criminal acts, and yet that his intellect or mind may remain unimpaired to any considerable extent; that he may know that his act is criminal, but is nevertheless unable to restrain himself from its perpetration. In considering their opinions, therefore, you will regard the principle on which they are formed, and that principle, not being recognized in our law, those opinions are not entitled to the same weight in your deliberations that they should have commanded if they had been given with reference to that law.

If, therefore, gentlemen, you shall be satisfied that the accused committed forgery under either subdivision of the statute, but that when he did the act he was insane, or, in other words, that he was the victim of mental hallucination to such a degree as to deprive him of the guide of his reason in reference to the act with the commission of which he stands charged on this trial, and of the knowledge that the act was wrong, it will be your duty to find him not guilty. In deciding the question of insanity, you will remember the legal presumption that the accused was sane when he did the act, and that it devolves on him to prove that he was then insane. This fact must be clearly established; the accused must do more than to raise a doubt in your minds upon the evidence on this question; he must fully satisfy you that this defence is real and complete.

On the other hand, if you shall be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt from the proof, that the accused put the signature to the note, or, after it was there, that he had possession of it, knowing of its forgery, and uttered it as true with intent to defraud, and that he knew, when he did either act, that it was wrong; if you believe from the evidence that he had sufficient mind to distinguish between right and wrong, it will be your duty to find him guilty.

As I remarked in the outset at the commencement of my remarks, gentlemen, I have omitted all commentary on the evidence, and have only referred to it for the necessary elucidation of legal propositions. You will now take the case of the accused to the Jurors' room for final determination, and I trust that you will enter on the discharge of this duty with a deep sense of the importance of the interests to the accused, and of the [illegible], which are involved in the result of your deliberations. You should, if possible, find a verdict. If the accused be innocent, every sentiment of humanity, as well as of justice, demands that he be promptly restored to his family and to society. If he be guilty, the interests of the entire commercial world require that he be certainly and speedily punished. Let neither party have just cause of complaint.

The Jurors then withdrew, taking with them the account books and papers given in evidence.

At 4½ o'clock, the Jury having been then in consultation for about an hour and a half, it was intimated to the Court that it was not probable they could complete their examination of the papers and evidence until considerably later in the evening.

Accordingly an adjournment took place till 7 o'clock.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the Court-room being crowded to its utmost capacity, the Jury returned to their seats. The Judge, District Attorney, and Clerk of the Court, promptly appeared, but Mr. Brady, Huntingdon's Counsel, was still absent. Huntingdon glanced uneasily around the Court. Then he fixed his eyes on the Jury, as if he would read their souls. During the whole progress of the trial he did not at any time appear so agitated. His "insanity" had given place to an anxiety, which could only be construed as that of a perfectly sane person, whose game was played out, and who now waited the result. When Mr. Brady arrived, Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, asked the Jurors, and asked if they had agreed upon their verdict. On their replying in the affirmative, he inquired, amid the breathless silence of the Court, whether they found the prisoner Guilty or Not guilty. Huntingdon then leant forward and seemed breathless till the verdict was delivered. The foreman, in a clear voice, said "Guilty," and Huntingdon fell back in his chair. His self-possession immediately returned, and did not again desert him.

The District-Attorney arose and addressed the Judge. If your Honor pleases, he said, I gave my learned friend notice this afternoon, that in the possible event of the Jury convicting his client, in view of your Honor's speedy retirement from office, I should move for immediate judgment.

Mr. BRADY said that nothing that could happen, in any case that could be tried, could have surprised him more than the verdict which had just been rendered. He would leave the matter with his Honor [illegible].

Judge CAPRON said, in effect — for we did not catch all his words — that if points of law should be taken into consideration, judgment might be suspended for a time, but as no objection had been interposed on the part of the Counsel for the prisoner, there could be no objection to the present disposition of the case.

Mr. Huntingdon was then asked if he knew any mechanical trade — the usual formula before sentencing a culprit to the State Prison. He said he was of no trade or profession. On being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he replied, in a firm voice, "Nothing."

Mr. Brady remarked that Mr. Huntingdon had nothing, but that he had something to say. He had told the Jury, so far as they were concerned, that he would be satisfied with their verdict. And though that verdict was anticipated by him, though it was indeed wholly unexpected, he would not find fault with it. He had the most unqualified respect for them. They were a sagacious Jury, and he was a disinterested counsel. If your Honor, [illegible] pronounce judgment, I would desire that you would grant some time to the prisoner for the settlement of his affairs, — a week or two, that litigation might, if possible, be spared. Your Honor will remember that he made a like request to Recorder [illegible], [illegible] likely to be a contest in the Courts respecting his property.

The District-Attorney reminded the Judge of the proceedings with regard to Wills and Conley. He had to repeat the same remarks. He was not aware that the Court had any power in the premises. The Sheriff had the power, if necessary, to grant such facility to the prisoner, and he (the District-Attorney) would be happy to afford Mr. Brady any assistance in his power.

Judge CAPRON said that under the circumstances he could not postpone sentence. He would be glad to do so, if he could. But what he did in the case of Wills and Conley he would have to do in the present instance. His feelings would indeed lead him to suspend judgment, not only in this instance, but in others. You, when a person of no standing, socially or morally, was arraigned for crime, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was, that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison for the term of *four years and ten months*.

The Jury were out a little more than two hours. At [illegible] acquittal on the ground of insanity, and one for an unqualified acquittal. After some further investigation of the evidence, they agreed on a verdict of Guilty. Their failure to agree was confidently expected, and many bets were made that they would be discharged to-night, at the expiration of Judge CAPRON's term of office, without having come to a decision.

The term of the Court of General Sessions which has just ended, has been protracted to an unprecedented length, in consequence of the trial, which was fourteen days in progress. Judge CAPRON's duties as City Judge are now concluded, for the present, having [illegible] himself the reputation of a high minded and just upright Judge. [illegible].

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — Dec. 30.

Before Judge Hall.

George F. Jerome vs. Jacob Ellison. — This was a motion for a preliminary injunction. The complainant brings the suit, claiming to be the owner of the patent for Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machine for Long Island, and alleging that the defendant has infringed that right by selling machines within his district, and praying for an injunction. The question of the validity of the patent was not brought in issue, but only whether under the agreements between the plaintiff and the patentees he was such an owner as would entitle him to the relief.

The motion for a preliminary injunction was denied. For complainant, Messrs. Jordan and Hardenbrook; for respondent, Mr. Gifford.

George F. Jerome vs. Walter Skidmore. — This was a similar case, and the decision was the same.

Williamson, Williamson et al. vs. Jeremiah Snyder. — This was a motion to set aside an execution and writ of possession and proceedings under them. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff Nov. 24, 1856, and it was docketed Dec. 6, and the writ of possession issued on that day. On the 16th of December, the defendant issued a writ of error and filed security on appeal.

The plaintiff claimed that the writ of possession was rightly issued on Dec. 6, because the ten days after entry of judgment allowed for an appeal had already expired, and the ten days begun to run from the docketing of the judgment, still the time had expired before the writ of error was issued.

Motion denied with costs.

For the motion — Mr. Ellingwood. In opposition — Mr. Field.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS — SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

Joseph Thompson vs. Jacob Nevers. — Order of reference to Daniel Waldo, Esq.

William H. Topper vs. James McGregor. — Motion to dismiss proceedings supplementary to execution granted, with $10 costs.

David S. Mills vs. The Enterprise Insurance Company. — Motion granted, judgment to stand as security.

Sterling Smith vs. [illegible]. — Order appointing a receiver of the property, &c., of the defendant, George A. Shufeldt.

Reuben R. Robinson vs. [illegible]. — Motion to dismiss attachment, granted.

Patrick Masterson vs. John Barry. — Order directing issues to be joined in proceedings under the lien law.

Marie Dubois vs. Marie Curell. — Motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied.

Peter Valentine vs. The Mayor, &c. — Ordered on consent to serve complaint.

John Fetch vs. Jacob Marsh. — Motion to make complaint more definite and certain granted.

Charles Foster, &c., vs. Abraham Cole, &c. — Allowance of $50, in addition to costs, granted to plaintiffs.

LOSS OF A DIGHTON SCHOONER AND FOUR LIVES. — A dispatch was received by [illegible] on Saturday, of the loss of the schooner *[illegible] Crocker*, Capt. ALLEN, of Dighton, on her trip from Baltimore for Taunton via New-York, during the gale on the night of the 24th inst. The crew consisted of Capt. ALLEN and son, together with five men. The captain, his son and one [illegible] were lost by the topmast, after she sunk and [illegible]. They wound the sail about them and remained in this condition for [illegible] hours, when they were rescued by Capt. CROSBY, of the [illegible] of Baybrook, and landed at the [illegible]. They had nearly perished from [illegible]. The [illegible] JAMES [illegible], JOHN [illegible], ISAAC [illegible] and JAS. [illegible], colored men, were swept off when the vessel [illegible].

Arrangements have been made to attempt to raise the vessel. — *Taunton (Mass.) Gaz.*

IMPORTANT TO REPORTERS. — At the Liverpool County Court, lately, a case of very considerable interest [illegible]. [illegible]. The plaintiff was Mr. [illegible], a reporter on the *Northern Daily Times*, and the defendant was the [illegible] Society. On the [illegible] of September, [illegible] engaged Mr. [illegible] to report [illegible] of the Society at the Concert Hall; it was understood that the charge should be a guinea. Mr. [illegible] was in attendance for half an hour before [illegible] began; but, for some unexplained reason, [illegible] the other reporters were refused admission. [illegible] afterwards applied for his fee, but the society refused to pay on the ground that they did not [illegible] the report. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs, on the ground that he was, so far as he was concerned, fulfilled his share of the contract.

ANTIQUITY COLLECTION. — The following is an extract of a letter from Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College:

"I have just opened a box containing [illegible] old Nineveh [illegible], [illegible] among which is [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] of Amherst has served to build a [illegible] College [illegible], [illegible] walls of the old palaces. When this is done, I hope the collection will attract many visitors. And of course it will.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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CAUTION.

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The Lobby at Washington.

Business before public bodies, as elsewhere, needs agents to secure for it proper attention;—and the business of such agency, if properly attended to, is as legitimate as any other. But there is a class of professional agents who are accustomed to haunt the lobbies of Congress, for purposes of miscellaneous plunder,—to fasten upon all measures involving money that may be talked about, and aiding or opposing them according to the side which they can make most profitable to themselves. This class of lobby loafers has become a serious nuisance. Its existence can be regarded only as a disgrace to the Capital and to the country, and their increasing influence may justly alarm all honorable men. Washington, at this moment, swarms with them. They hover about the halls of Congress like bandits about a traveled highway. They block the wheels of National legislation, and by bribes and bottles are [illegible] tampering with those to whom are intrusted our public interests. Many of these lobby politicians profess to be respectable men at home. But, amid the corruptions of Washington, their characters are changed, and they appear as the originators and special agents of every kind of disgraceful scheme for plundering the plethoric Treasury of the United States. They advocate extensive grants of the public lands to railroad corporations; renewals of patent rights in pistols, planing machines and India rubber; extra compensation for mail service; private claims and spoliation bills, that have been kicked out of Congress, session after session, as unworthy of consideration.

To accomplish the success of these schemes, they promise to Senators, Representatives, and newspaper correspondents, who are accessible, large pecuniary rewards, or a fat slice of the plunder to be obtained. Thus the very fountain-head of legislation is corrupted by these foot-pads of the lobby; and the power of their influence is every day developed in the partisan reports that color every source of public information.

One of the boldest schemes for plundering the Federal Treasury, now advocated in the lobby at Washington, is the proposal to enact a law refunding all the duties that have been paid on imported Railroad iron during the past ten years. Our imports of Railroad iron have increased very rapidly under the present Tariff of 1846. During the six years, from 1840 to 1845, inclusive, we imported 2,487,198 cwt. of Railroad iron, valued at $5,171,041, on which the duties were $1,551,312 30. But, during the ten years, from 1846 to 1855, inclusive, our imports of Railroad iron were 26,063,089 cwt., valued at $46,741,472, on which the duties were $14,022,441 60. The annual importations of this foreign iron, which is in every respect poorer than American iron, are exhibited in the following summary:

	Cwt.	Value.	Duty.
[illegible]	117,943	$261,077	[illegible] 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	680,4[illegible]	204,121 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,219,1[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	675,673 80
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,121,610 [illegible]
[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,901,[illegible]	1,470,425 [illegible]
[illegible]	4,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,668,6[illegible]
[illegible]	5,979,904	10,4[illegible]	3,127,611 10
[illegible]	5,[illegible]	12,0[illegible]	3,606,097 70
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,983,900	1,496,170 00

The project of refunding the duties upon these importations has not yet been openly broached in Congress, because the proper time for springing the well-baited trap has not yet arrived. But the agents of the scheme are numerous, active, and well fed. They represent the majority of the Railroad corporations in the United States, and, if they are successful in pushing the measure through the forms of legislation, they will receive of the plunder, as compensation for their services, a sum not far from *one and a half million dollars!* No wonder that sundry gentlemen wintering at Washington wax eloquent now and then over railroad iron!

There is nothing to recommend this scheme to Congress but money; and an abundance of this has been forwarded to Washington for that purpose. The Railroad interest has already elected its partisans to the Senate and to the House, who shall pilot this shameful measure through the shoals of legislation; and every available influence, from far and near, has been brought to bear upon the Capitol to accomplish its success in due time.

But if the Treasury doors shall be opened to refund the duties paid on Railroad Iron, they will never be closed until every penny is gone. Roads that have been built with American iron, will justly claim a corresponding charity from the Government, and every article that has paid tribute to our Custom-Houses during the past ten years, will come in for its drawback. The entire revenue from the imports under the Tariff of 1846, must be returned, in order to satisfy the conflicting interests of our industry. This is, certainly a pretty prospect for our National finances!

We can hardly believe that any Congress will venture to legalize this plunder. But the plot is deep, and its success is sufficiently probable to alarm honest men. A healthy public opinion can alone thwart this and every similar scheme of pillage. And when this public opinion shall be universally expressed, our representatives will be ashamed to be seen near a lobby agent; and the whole breed of public pickpockets that is now [illegible] in the lobbies at Washington [illegible] kicked out of our Council Chambers [illegible].

Red Republicanism in the United States.

On the 30th of September, 1796, an individual calling himself an American citizen, dared to write to the Father of his country: "And as to you, Sir, treacherous in private friendships, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor—whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any." Such was the language addressed from Paris, by THOMAS PAINE, a foreigner by birth, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, because the latter refused to prostitute his power as President of the United States, in the service of Red Republican Jacobinism. The National Convention had not been dissolved; the 13th Vendemaire had not rendered impossible a return of the Reign of Terror; the bloody carnival which preceded the Directory, still continued; PAINE had been a witness of the excesses which had resulted from a system of false freedom similar to his own; but the horrors of the Revolution had failed to convince him that a people, voluntarily submitted to Robespierres and Marats, becomes a nation of demons. Hence his animosity against General WASHINGTON, and his sneers at the prudence which opposed a barrier to any active demonstration of sympathy in the United States, for the anarchical period which succeeded the first fall of the Bourbon dynasty. Hence, too, the slighting terms in which the first and best of our Presidents, has been ever spoken of by those who consider licentiousness to be identical with liberty.

In most of the editions of the life and writings of THOMAS PAINE, which were published previous to 1848, his attacks upon WASHINGTON were suppressed; and it is only since that time, that the increased number of his disciples, has given them boldness to condemn, as "mealy-mouthed," the policy of excluding those passages which wound the feelings of veneration entertained for the memory of WASHINGTON, by all true Americans. Particularly after the foreign influx commenced, which was the consequence of the failure of [illegible] movements eight years ago, u[illegible] of Europe, many socialist Pa[illegible] found among the immigrants w[illegible] the United States; and it was [illegible]ficial observers, that they could never acquire proper sympathy for the conservative element in our institutions, and that their affiliation to every species of radicalism in the land boded evil to the future welfare of our Republic. These fears have passed away, and the experience of less than eight years, has demonstrated that the surest cure for those theoretical dreams of false liberty which are the natural growth of the mind under despotism, is the practical enjoyment of true freedom.

The papers of the country, two years ago, teemed with articles upon the subject of Paine political organizations, especially among the Germans in the United States. The Richmond platform of the so-called "Free Germans," looked, at first sight, quite appalling; and when it became known that it had branches in every State, and every principal town in the land, the saddest auguries were formed as to the result. The abolition of all religion whatsoever; women's rights; the adoption of Red Republican propagandism against all monarchical governments; such a revision of the Constitution, that the office of President of the United States and two houses of Congress should be done away with; instant admission to citizenship by all emigrants, &c., were provided for by the Richmond delegates, and France, in 1793, was to be revived in America. Yet, less than three years have elapsed, and the "Free German" Association has totally changed its complexion.

Every member of it, has had full sweep to say all he pleased, propagate his opinions without let or hindrance, and do as much as the law and free suffrage, would allow, in active furtherance of his views. There has been no oppression—not even the tyranny of public opinion, or any unusual interference on the part of the American press—and what has been the consequence? Where are our Red Republicans? Why have they ceased to exist as a party altogether; confine their movements within their own clubs; and, practically, have *become as good "Americans" as* the most orderly disposed could wish for.

Utopian extremes cannot long live upon the *soil of this Republic.* Those of PAINE died before he did, and have been succeeded by myriads of others, each of which has been equally *short-lived. From time to time,* individual schemes or fancies may be exhumed and made to flutter through a second or third existence; but common sense prevails in the end, and that which was "crooked" is very speedily "made straight." The immigration from the European Continent, after 1848, which was looked upon by many so anxiously, turns out to have been a blessing and not a curse. The evil was of short duration, but the good remains.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PERU.—The Republic of Peru, according to late advices, is once more on the eve of revolution. Disorder and an utter disregard of law have been the characteristics of all the Spanish-American Republics since the day they separated from the mother country, but this has especially been the case with Peru. A Government which ought to be the most flourishing—it is, with the exception of Nicaragua, the most miserable south of the Rio Grande. With an immense revenue from the guano trade, it is too poor and too indolent to adopt any measures that would benefit the condition of the people or develop the inexhaustible resources of the country. When ECHENIQUE assumed Presidential honors, the public debt was only some six thousand dollars. During his administration that debt was increased to sixty thousand. Public men in Peru take office for the sole purpose of robbery. The source from whence the public revenue is derived affords them, in this respect, every facility. They make immense fortunes during the short time they are permitted to remain in power, and when a revolution comes, they leave for Europe, and, in London or Paris, for the remainder of their lives, live sumptuously and enjoy their ill-gotten gains. The people who permit themselves to be thus cheated are scarcely worthy of a better destiny. They are indolent in the extreme, and can only be roused from their lethargy when some monopolist of the spoils is to be overthrown. Their country has all the advantages, with none of the disadvantages, of a tropical climate. Its temperature is moderate and healthy. The soil is luxuriant and yields a thousand fold with little or no labor. It is splendidly watered and rich in minerals. Its natural advantages are such as few nations in the world possess, and yet, deriving in addition an extraordinary revenue from the trade of the Chincha Islands, the first step towards opening up the interior has still to be taken. Centuries ago the Incas established roads throughout the country, and the modern Peruvians have not ventured to improve or to alter them. The fact speaks volumes, and illustrates the character of the people. We shall probably hear by next mail of the overthrow of CASTILLA and the nomination of VIVANCO in his place. The change in the Presidency depends upon the Army, which has the power to do as it pleases. Its favorite now seems to be VIVANCO, though, a short time since, when the last attempted revolution was unsuccessful, CASTILLO was the prominent man. It matters little, however, who is President. There is not much difference among any of them. Private gain is the ambition of all, and the only conclusion we can arrive at is, that, as long as Peru receives her revenue from the guano trade, she will be afflicted with perpetual revolution and commotion. A bright prospect, then, for the next century! It is not unworthy of notice that Peru is the only Spanish-American Republic that has not abolished Slavery—another cause, no doubt, why, despite her superior advantages, she lags far behind her sister States in civilization and general prosperity.

THE AMBITION OF ENGLAND.—The brisk passages of words between the French and English Press on the subject of the "alliance" are still continued; but the last number of the London *Times* contains a rejoinder to the *Débats* which may be regarded as a gun to leeward. The Thunderer thus concludes its reply, which discloses what may be regarded as the aim and ambition of England:

"Let the *Débats* be tranquil," says the *Times*, "France has nothing to fear from the ambition of England. Our spheres are separate; French ideas and French habits are [illegible] and imitated at Madrid and Milan, at Stockholm and Bucharest; England is at work far away to the east of the Red Sea or the west of the American Gulf Stream. Now, the Anglo-French alliance, great as its importance is, is essentially European. The existence of the United States makes it inapplicable to the New World, and we ourselves can never admit even a coadjutor in our dealings with the monarchies of Asia, which form parts of our Indian system. It follows, then, that in this alliance, confined as it is to Europe, France must ever be the leader. In war, in diplomacy, in social influence she must ever bear the first part."

These are remarkable admissions on the part of England; she yields the whole continent of Europe to France, admits she must ever play a secondary part on that great stage where she has, heretofore, contended for supremacy, and contents herself with the East Indies, and the territory west of the Gulf stream. It is something wholly new to hear the organ of British opinion humbly confessing that on the continent France must ever be the leader—in war, in diplomacy, and in social influence. Hereafter, then, England's ambition contents itself with such influence as can be exerted east of the Red Sea and west of the Gulf Stream. Precisely what is meant by the latter phrase we do not quite understand.

So, the world has been parcelled out by these two great powers; they have formed an alliance to let each other alone. The *Journal Débats* and the *Times* have arranged the matter between them in an amicable manner. The whole continent of Europe has been given up to LOUIS NAPOLEON, while John Bull modestly appropriates to himself all the rest of the universe. John's modesty is only equalled by his cunning. He cares nothing for old, decayed and worn-out Europe. France may have it all, if she wants it; but the wealthy East and the great and growing West he chooses to keep for himself. He will admit not even a coadjutor in his dealings with the monarchies of the East. But, it is possible that France may not submit to those terms. We await with interest the reply of the *Débats* to the *Times'* proposition.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF HUNTINGDON.—It would be an affectation of maudlin sentimentalism, if we expressed any other opinion in reference to the conviction of HUNTINGDON, than that of satisfaction; and we believe that the public at large will feel relieved from an impending disgrace by knowing that the ends of justice have been fulfilled in his sentence. We have no disposition to exult over the debasement of a fellow creature; but the monstrous frauds of this man were so undeniable, he had, apparently, been rioting in his extravagant course of wickedness, because he imagined that the Law could not reach such dashing villany as his, that when his counsel set up the defence of insanity, it was felt to be an outrage upon the public. If he had been exonerated from the consequences of his gigantic forgeries on the ground of insanity, or even if the Jury had not been able to agree upon a verdict, it would not only have had a damaging effect upon public morals, but it would have been a disgrace to our whole community. Happily, we have been spared such a result. It has long been a reproach to us that a wealthy rogue could not be convicted in our Courts; but the conviction and prompt sentence of HUNTINGDON will do something toward effacing this stain upon our character. The remarkable course pursued by the defence in attempting to establish the insanity of the prisoner by proving how irreclaimably bad he had been from his boyhood, deprives him of all claim upon the sympathies of the public; and if society congratulate itself upon being rid of a most dangerous character, of whose reformation there could be no reasonable hope, the fault must be laid at the door of his own counsel.

MORE RECRUITS FOR GEN. WALKER.—We have stated elsewhere that about sixty-five tickets were sold for passages to Nicaragua, by the steamer *James Adger*, which left yesterday for Norfolk, to receive the *Tennessee's* passengers, and that some sixty persons actually went in that vessel. The information was obtained from a party fully acquainted with the facts, and may be relied upon. This will swell the number of recruits to sail from Norfolk to over two hundred. There is also information from New-Orleans that some five hundred are also about to embark from that point. There appears to be no ground for the rumor, that a large portion of the *Tennessee's* recruits were in Baltimore, on their way back to New-York.

COLONEL BENTON ON THE SCRIPTURES.—We should hardly have expected that so experienced a politician as Col. BENTON, who must have witnessed, in his time, the downfall of many an aspiring man of talent, from indulging an insane desire to write letters to the public, to make so great a mistake as he did in the letter to the *National Intelligencer*, which we published last Monday. The object of the Colonel was two-fold—first, to rap us over the knuckles for having intimated that he was slightly egotistical in his lectures, and secondly to air his erudition on the subject of the word lady. He said that he not only never used the word himself, but that it was not to be found in the Bible, nor in any Latin or Roman book. As the word is pure Saxon, we do not see how it could well be found in any Greek or Latin author; and he might have added, with great force, too, that no Sanscrit, nor Hebrew, nor Chinese work contained the word.

The Colonel's reference to the Bible has caused a shower of letters to fall upon us, mostly from ladies, quoting various texts from both the Old Testament and the New, in which the word lady is used. We cannot, for a moment, imagine that Old Bullion was so very ignorant of the Good Book as to suppose that the word lady does not occur in it; and therefore we presume he meant the original Scriptures, and not King JAMES' translation, when he made his assertion. He must have a Concordance in his library, and nothing could have been more easy than for him to have satisfied himself as to the correctness of his assertion by consulting it. As the case stands, we fear the gallant Colonel has done himself an irreparable injury with the public, by letting it be known how liable he is to be mistaken when he makes a positive assertion.

STOPPING THE TELEGRAPH.—The Charleston *Mercury* has discovered a new source of trouble to the South, and seeks to apply a remedy. The telegraph has been put to uses which the *Mercury* deems detrimental to the planting interest. The operators in the Southern States instigated of course by Northern agitators, have seen fit to forward accounts of the insurrectionary movements among the Slaves—which statements, according to the *Mercury's* showing, have always been contradicted by the mails. The remedy suggested is the establishment of a police surveillance over the Telegraph. It is complained that all sorts of wrong reports are sent over the wires, that the telegraph companies are wholly irresponsible, and that Southern newspapers do wrong in countenancing an agency which is perverted to such vile uses. The result of the *Mercury's* recommendations—provided they are adopted—would naturally be the loss of the news now published in the best of the Southern press; but that would not be a serious damage, after all. The *Mercury* is mistaken, however, in the assertion that the telegraphic reports of the Slave troubles have been always contradicted. We have had occasion to publish details from the Southern papers which confirmed the telegraphic accounts in every particular.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Territories was directed to make inquiries as to the settlement of the boundary between California and Utah. Ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey were ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information relative to the pay and allowances to Gen. SCOTT.

In the House, after speeches from Messrs. WASHBURNE and HARRIS, of Illinois, and MARSHALL, on the President's Message, the Diplomatic and Consular bill was considered, and passed after amendment.

Both Houses adjourned to Friday.

THE LAST OF 1856.—We take our leave to-day of 1856; and, though the Old Year has not been all that we hoped of it, yet it has done so well upon the whole, and parts from us in so mild and gentle a manner, that we cannot find it in our hearts to utter a word against it. It is a common and a pardonable weakness to think only of the good qualities and pleasant acts of our friends when they leave us forever; and now, while our old friend *Fifty-six is in articulo mortis*, we only remember the many kindnesses he rendered us, and devoutly pray that '57 may prove no worse.

THE NORTH AMERICANS.—A business convention of the "North Americans" was held *yesterday at Syracuse*, to decide upon a plan of action for the future. The feeling was very unanimous in favor of a reunion with the regular American Party, and a committee was appointed for conference with any committee that might be appointed by the "regulars" for that purpose, and with authority to call a future Convention. The attendance was small.

Shysterism Again.

If the allegations contained in an affidavit recently made at the Lower Police Court, before Justice WELSH, be well founded, it is plain that that peculiar phase of villainy known by the name of Shysterism, has not yet entirely disappeared from among us. The substance of the case which the said affidavit sets forth is as follows:

About a month since, a Mr. LEOPOLD WILLIAMS, the proprietor of a tavern or boarding-house, at No. 40 West Broadway, was arrested for keeping a disorderly establishment at that place. His better half, Mrs. LOUISE WILLIAMS, was naturally in great alarm and tribulation on account of the arrest and captivity of her liege lord. But a comforter soon appeared to restore peace to her perturbed spirit. On the evening of the very day on which Mr. W. was nabbed, a messenger of mercy presented himself to her in the shape of a Mr. ISAAC PIKE, a Police Court practitioner, who seemed to sympathize much with Mrs. LOUISE WILLIAMS' afflictions, and who gave proof of the extent to which he was interested in her by volunteering to procure her husband's immediate liberation from prison. He intimated, however, at the same time that it would be wholely out of his power to effect this for her without the instrumentality of *money*. Himself, though a philanthropist of the first water, could not afford to labor in his vocation for nothing, and *Judges* were now-a-days, alas! so selfish and so venal, that they must be bribed ere they could be managed. Hence money would be a indispensable agent in this matter. But the sum required would not be considerable,—say about $75,—and surely so true-hearted and affectionate a wife as Mrs. W. would not regard so much cash in comparison to the freedom and welfare of her husband.

This intimation astounded Mrs. WILLIAMS not a little, and she begged to be allowed until the next morning to meditate on it. When the next morning arrived, Mr. ISAAC PIKE again presented himself to the disconsolate lady, and with him a Mr. ROSENBURG, who assured Mrs. W. that Brother PIKE had under-valued the cupidity of the Judge, and the costs which must attend the liberation of Mr. WILLIAMS. The insatiable Judge would not be satisfied with less than $100, the bailsman must have at least $50, and surely the philanthropic services of Messrs. PIKE could not be estimated at a lower figure than [illegible] fee. Thus it would take $250 to set her husband free, and on receiving this sum, himself and PIKE would go to work to effect that desirable object.

If Mrs. LOUISE WILLIAMS had been astounded the evening before by PIKE's comparatively moderate demand, she was doubly astonished, we may rest assured, at that which ROSENBURG had the audacity to advance. As soon as she had recovered sufficient presence of mind to make reply, she hastened to inform the gentlemen that she was poor and could not pay any such sum, but that she would give them $25 in cash; Mr. W.'s gold watch, worth $50; a gold chain, worth $17, together with a gold locket and key, which had cost herself $6. So much Mrs. W. was willing to give them for procuring her husband's liberation. Beyond this, however, her means would not allow her to go. This declaration, coming from a lady in distress, of course decided the matter. The two philanthropists seemed to feel much for Mrs. W.'s sufferings, and Mr. ISAAC PIKE kindly said that in consideration of her poverty, he would prevail on the Judge to put up with the $25 and watch and chain, while himself and the bail would be content with the other trinkets. The bargain being thus closed, Mrs. WILLIAMS handed over to PIKE & Co. the cash and jewelry aforesaid, and shortly afterwards these gentlemen procured the release of Mr. WILLIAMS on bail, and pledged themselves to Mrs. W. that if her husband was ever called up for trial they would forfeit to her the sum of $500.

Notwithstanding all this, however, hardly had two weeks elapsed from the liberation of WILLIAMS, ere that unfortunate individual was rearrested on the old charge, and cast into the City Prison, where he now lies in despite of the philanthropy of PIKE and ROSENBURG. Mrs. WILLIAMS, perceiving at length to what an extent she had been imposed on, made repeated efforts, in the first instance, to get back her property from these worthies, but failing in this, she finally proceeded to the Police Court and made that affidavit which revealed to the world her own folly, and, if her statements are true, the villainy of her advisers, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, which, we trust, has been ere this executed. Such deeds should not be suffered to go unpunished.

German Opera.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—It is many months since so large an audience assembled in this popular place of amusement as that which congregated there on Monday night to give a welcome to the German Opera troupe, after its long retirement. We accept the augury as a favorable one for the prosperity of the campaign thus happily initiated, and trust that the enthusiasm of our German friends will not again cool down until German Opera has become a permanent institution, and entitled to the suffrages of a larger public.

The Opera selected for the occasion was BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio"—a work which has been made known here in an English shape, but never, we believe in its original form. It is a classical work, and in its characteristics betrays the [illegible] invention of the master of symphonic composition. To a musician it is interesting principally for the variety and originality of its musical forms, and for the abundant coloring of its harmonies and orchestral treatment. To the public it is rather heavy; to the artist somewhat laborious. For these reasons "Fidelio" is not what may be termed a popular Opera, although it invariably achieves a temporary success. But it is an Opera which benefits the art to which it belongs, and which in its appointed way prepares the mind for better or for worse—thereby resembling the marriage service.

BEETHOVEN, when he wrote, never condescended to contemplate the possibility of having moderate artists to interpret his works. Instrumentally and vocally he wrote for the best, and the best only. Hence it happens that in the present day, when executive talent is common, there are but few orchestras that can play his symphonies, and but few singers who can sing his vocal music. In both particulars "Fidelio" makes heavy demands on the resources of an Operatic Company; and when we say that it was given creditably on Monday night, we wish to be understood in a genial and appreciative sense. There are many reasons why it could not be given *well*, foremost amongst which we may mention, absence of good singers to fill all the parts, and deficient numbers in the orchestra. In German music—and BEETHOVEN's particularly—so much depends on the just elucidation of the orchestral figures, that in the absence of proper interpreting power, noise is apt to take the place of well balanced musical thought. Without a due proportion of violins, this is inevitable; and in an orchestra of thirty performers a due proportion is out of the question. Mr. BERGMANN—an excellent conductor in many respects—very often mistakes loudness for volume, and has no kind of mercy for the singers. In this opera, however, the principal attraction is the orchestration; and it is but just to an admirable and painstaking musician to say, that he did as much as could be done with the means at his disposal.

The choruses were well given. A little unsteadiness in the singing society who volunteered to sing the celebrated "Prisoner's Chorus," was evidently the result of nervousness at appearing before a large audience. This society possesses some admirable voices.

Of the soloists, Mlle. JOHANNSEN most distinguished herself, acting and singing with conservative taste and skill. Mr. PICKANESER, as the lachrymose *Florestine*, was also painstaking and worthy of praise. The other members of the company were out of their depth, and could only contribute their exertions to the general success.

The opera has been placed on the stage in a careful manner, and reflects credit on Mr. MARSHALL's management. It met with a warm reception, and every one went home impressed with the painstaking efforts of a very interprising little company, which deserves, and we hope will meet with, success.

"Der Freischutz" is announced for to-night.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—This Society, whose excellent performance of COSTA's "Eli" has brought it into very favorable notice, has in rehearsal the "Stabat Mater" and "Athalie." We learn with much pleasure that the Union contemplates a reproduction of "Eli" with the aid of an efficient orchestra. A special meeting of the members is to take place next week, with express reference to this enterprise, and we may express the hope that the project will not fall from a want of proper support.

Personal.

Signor FELICE ORSINI, the celebrated Italian exile whose escape from an Austrian dungeon at Mantua supplies one of the most exciting stories of prison-breaking on record, has been lecturing in London on Austrian and Papal tyranny. He is the Kossuth of Italy, but more moderate and practical in his aims. ORSINI is about five-and-forty years of age, of middle stature, carries a black moustache and luxuriant beard, and is of gentlemanly appearance and manners. His handsome Italian countenance wears an expression at once manly, subtle, and resolute. He confesses with pride that he spent his whole life in conspiring and combating in behalf of Italian liberty and independence. He has been loaded with chains and lodged in a dozen prisons in Italy, and still devotes himself to labor and suffer for his native land.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says, that among the Ministerial changes in contemplation is the transfer of Lord CARLISLE from the mock sovereignty of Dublin Castle to the more stirring stage of Downing-street. Rumor points to Lord GRANVILLE as his successor to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Dr. COXE, sub-librarian at the Bodleian, say, the *Athenæum*, is about to start for the Levant in search of MSS. Valuable information concerning the existence of Greek scrolls in various monasteries of the East has been given to the British Government, and Dr. COXE was at once selected for the mission.

Mr. SHEEPSHANKS, an Englishman of fortune and distinction, has recently presented his collection of paintings to the British nation. This collection, valued at $300,000, includes some of the best productions of modern English artists.

Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE intends, it is said, making a voyage next year to the Indian and China seas, visiting Ceylon, Borneo, Java, &c. He will be accompanied, as on his last voyage, by some distinguished savans and philosophers.

It is reported that Hon. JOHN E. WARD, of Savannah, Georgia, has been tendered a high appointment, either at home or abroad, by the incoming Administration.

Governor KING, with Mrs. KING and Mr. SEAMAN, his Private Secretary, are in Albany, and are stopping temporarily at Congress Hall.

Judge HALIBURTON, author of *Sam Slick*, on the 26th inst. delivered the first of a course of lectures before the members of the Manchester Athenæum.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, previously reported as dangerously ill, has improved in health, and there is now reasonable hope of his ultimate recovery.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, ex-Member of Congress from Alabama, is in Washington, in attendance upon the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES CAN BE HAD cheaper at ROGERS' Bazaar than any other place in this City, as the whole stock, including a most valuable collection of fancy articles for gifts and presents, must be sold this month without regard to cost.
H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, Four doors above Broome-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of
PIANOS AND ÆOLICONS,
at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled by any other.
GROVENSTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING.
Our extensive stock, comprising Raglans, sack and surtout overcoats, frocks, pantaloons, vests, &c., is such as enables us to commend them as superior in style and finish to what can be purchased elsewhere, it being our determination to retain the supremacy of our productions, whilst the prices are such as to render them as cheap as the cheapest, whilst they are as good as the best.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, 3 doors above the Astor House.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—The most elegant Holiday Presents and House-furnishing Goods in the City can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the past few days attest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vases, Statuary, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c., &c. The entire stock must positively be closed off to save damage in removal to the new store.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and harmless, instantaneous and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements [illegible]. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GENIN'S FESTAL PRESENTS For Gentlemen.

GENIN'S SUPERB FESTIVAL HATS, FOR Christmas and New-Year's calls. No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S FESTIVAL HATS FOR YOUNG MEN. No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S SOFT HATS, FOR GENTLEMEN, Youths and Boys, all new styles. No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S TRAVELING CAPS, OF FUR, CLOTH, &c. New designs. No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS For Children.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY WINTER Hats, a brilliant assortment, imported and manufactured for the holidays. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

BOYS' CAPS OF ALL KINDS, OF PRESENT Fashion, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S FESTAL PRESENTS FOR LADIES.
At his Fur Emporium, No. 214 Broadway, splendid sets of Russian Sable.
Rich Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars, Gloves, &c., of American Mink.
Full sets and single articles of Royal Ermine, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

MUFFS, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, &c., OF Hudson's Bay Sable, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF STONE MARTEN, AT GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

FANCY FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE UP in the Paris styles, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEAKIM'S GLYCERIN BALM WILL PROTECT the skin from chapping and chafing during the most inclement season; it is also a valuable application to all [illegible] Nos. 407 Broadway and 17 East 14th-st., one door west from Broadway.

COUNTRY FRIENDS! COUNTRY FRIENDS!! —Remember them to-day and to-morrow. Send them a Receipt for the Sixteenth Volume of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It will be a most beautiful, appropriate and valuable PRESENT. See advertisement for January, 1857, in another column.

PICTORIAL AND ORIENTAL HAIR-WORK.—[illegible] in the form of [illegible], designed and executed by Mrs. FOSTER, in the first style of excellence. Specimens may be seen on application to Mrs. FOSTER, No. 16 Walker-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the One Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

THROAT DISEASES, WHEN REACHING TO THE Larynx, the voice, from this and other causes, becomes hoarse; and by neglect an entire loss of voice is often experienced. BROWN'S Bronchial Troches will be found invariably efficacious. Sold by all druggists.

RUSH! RUSH!!—A CROWD OF CUSTOMERS may be seen at all times during the holidays issuing forth from No. 312 Broadway, each with a few bottles of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, which as a popular article for the toilet stands unrivaled.

LAST SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st., will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, a fine variety of Japanese and fancy goods, suitable for the Holidays.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—CHOICE SETS OF FURS of all kinds at reduced prices. Gentlemen's and children's hats and caps for Winter, in all their variety. Call and examine.
KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., old number.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN.—TRAVELING shawls, rich scarfs, velvet robes, smoking jackets, gauntlets, fine gloves, silk shirts and drawers, all at low prices, wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

URNS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
PLATED COFFEE URNS, CAKE BASKETS, TABLE CASTERS, TEA SETS, &c., for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES, CAKE Baskets, Cardinal Stands, Waiters, Casters, Tea Sets, Oyster Tureens, &c., for sale by YOUNG, STEBBINS & CO., No. 10 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] No. 197 (old No.) Canal-st., 3 doors west of Varick.

[illegible]

Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, [illegible] Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c.

[illegible] PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, [illegible] all of the best makers. [illegible] Gold Wares, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles, CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GAMES, for sale at low prices.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[illegible] Holiday Gifts.—The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts, ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Has just issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this depot, No. 290 Broadway. Agents wanted.

[illegible] New, and Choice Articles for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.

ENGERMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]—Van Dyke's [illegible] The proprietor would respectfully inform [illegible] that in consequence of [illegible] alterations in his [illegible] he will be compelled to close the establishment on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M., and will remain closed on Friday morning, Jan. 2, [illegible] A. M., when he will be prepared to [illegible]

[illegible] to acknowledge his many obligations to his friends for the kind patronage they have bestowed upon him for so many years, and begs to assure them no efforts shall be spared on his part to retain it in future. Wishing them a happy New Year, [illegible]

M. M. VAN DYKE, Proprietor.

[illegible] Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which [illegible] with great care as regards both style and [illegible]

[illegible] orders for our Custom Department [illegible] may have their clothing made in the [illegible] and at the very lowest prices, [illegible] less than any other store in this [illegible]

N. R. COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

[illegible] The Trustees for the purchase [illegible] in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. [illegible] in the general fund [illegible], bearing interest, and [illegible] to the purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions [illegible] apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. [illegible]

JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, [illegible] DUDLEY FIORMAN, } Trustees. ROBERT R. STORRS,

[illegible] Country Friends! Country Friends!!! [illegible] them to-day and to-morrow. Send them a receipt for the Sixteenth Volume of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It will be a most beautiful, appropriate and valuable PRESENT. See contents for January, 1857, in another column.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] MISSING FROM HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS [illegible] Broadway, since Monday, noon, 29th inst., DAVID SPECK. Has not been seen or heard of since. He was a stout, well-built man, [illegible] years of age, about [illegible] feet [illegible] inches in height; gray hair and [illegible] whiskers; dark complexion. Had on when last seen a dark suit of clothes, pantaloons [illegible] a cluster diamond ring and pin, a gold [illegible] boots, the heel of one [illegible] higher than the other. Any information [illegible] will be thankfully received by his [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—SOMETHING PECULIAR. [illegible] as serviceable, will be mailed to your address on receipt of address and a return postage stamp. Address W. H. M., Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Railroad-av., Jersey City, on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 25, the following articles: 1 gold fob chain, 1 silver trumpet, marked John J. Bloomfield; 1 gold [illegible], marked E. L. [illegible], 10 silver teaspoons, marked J. H. B.; 2 silver [illegible], 2 silver butter knives, 1 silver mustard [illegible], all marked Bloomfield; 1 gold [illegible], marked Mary; 1 gold locket, marked H. [illegible], 1 gold ring set with garnets. The above reward will be paid on the return of the articles by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, No. 73 Chambers-st.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible] coupons of $50 each, due 1st January, [illegible], [illegible] certificates No. 21 to 60 inclusive, and 101 of the [illegible] loan of the city of Brooklyn, have been lost and the payment thereof stopped. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

GEO. S. BRENNAN, No. 40 Wall-st.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

BANK-BOOK LOST.—NO. 4,[illegible], ROBERT FRANKLIN, with the Broadway Savings Bank, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.

JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depot, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The depot of this celebrated ware, formerly situated at No. [illegible] Broadway, has been removed to No. 37 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by

GOURE & CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 274 and 276 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

A NEW STYLE OF VISITING CARDS, ready THIS DAY, at PRICE'S, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

OCEAN WAVE.

The steamer OCEAN WAVE will be up from Red Bank THIS DAY, leaving there on her time, 9 A. M. [illegible] be due here 12½ o'clock.

December 31, 1856.

THE REAL "HEAD-QUARTERS" ARE located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-st. Here is the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, containing one of the rarest collections of HUMAN HEADS, BUSTS, &c., in the WORLD. This Great Cabinet, or Museum, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived. Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries, Warriors, Explorers, Navigators, Discoverers, Inventors, Authors, Poets, Doctors, Divines, and Lawyers. Also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the Globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Head Indians, Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and Citizens will find this Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the [illegible] Fair, held in Boston (among [illegible]), the [illegible] awarded to [illegible] PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the [illegible] HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. [illegible] Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, RUSHTON, ENGERMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. [illegible] Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

THE MAYOR WILL BE PLEASED TO see his friends at this office on New-Year's Day, between the hours of 11½ and 12½ o'clock. In consequence [illegible] so to the [illegible] of the practice in a public office, he has determined to offer no refreshments at the Mayor's Office as heretofore on that day.

W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY [illegible] ORATION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Delivered at Inauguration of Dudley Observatory at Albany—with proceedings at Dedication of Board [illegible] Geological Hall.

Second Edition nearly exhausted. Price [illegible] cents each—five copies for $1.

For sale at DAILY TIMES office.

READ MANIE LEE, THE LITTLE OYSTER GIRL, A STORY OF NEW-YEAR'S IN NEW-YORK. READ IT IN THE NEW-YORK SUN. ONE CENT PER COPY.

DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.

[illegible] Pages. Subscription price $2 per annum. Single copies 25 cents.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY. Corrected up to date.

DINSMORE & CO., Publishers, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

Our "One Shilling" Guide will be ready SATURDAY.

377. SCRIBNER'S GIFT BOOKS. 379 Broadway, corner White-st. (up stairs.)

THE MOST SUPERB ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, IN FIFTY HISTORICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Finely executed on Steel. By GUSTAV KOENIG. With Explanations by Archdeacon HARE. One Royal Quarto volume, in cloth, beveled edges and full gilt, $8. Turkey, $12.

The elegant drawings from which the artistic engravings of this work were taken, created a great sensation in Germany, and found so many ardent admirers that their publication was immediately called for. The figures are grouped together with delicate propriety and historical accuracy; and the accompanying embellishments are illustrative of the period, and in exquisite taste. The name of Archdeacon Hare is a sufficient guarantee for the text.

AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL GIFT BOOK. CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings, from the earliest period to the present day. Two volumes, 8vo. With 225 Portraits, 425 Autographs, and 75 Views of Colleges, Libraries and Residences of Authors, and elegant steel engravings of J. Fenimore Cooper and Benjamin Franklin. Two volumes, royal octavo.

IN VERY HANDSOME BINDINGS.

Price—In English cloth, $7; in half morocco calf, $10; in full calf, $15; in full morocco, gilt, $16.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

STORY OF COLUMBUS. 1 vol. Illustrated. 63c.
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NEVER MIND THE FACE. 1 vol. Illustrated. 63c.

For sale at retail and wholesale, by C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

THE OLD FAVORITE DOWN-TOWN HOLIDAY RESORT, AT STRINGER & TOWNSENDS, UNDER BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

S. & T. respectfully submit to their numerous friends and patrons, their Annual Holiday Catalogues of valuable Illustrated

STANDARD AND ELEGANT GIFT-BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,

which may be obtained at their counter, No. 222 Broadway; and although enumerating only a portion of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, will be found to embrace very many CHOICE and ATTRACTIVE WORKS, prepared with great care for their convenience.

FOR THEIR JUVENILE FRIENDS they have an abundant "STOREHOUSE" of ANNUALS, GIFT-BOOKS, JUVENILES, ALBUMS, GAMES, TOY-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, &c. Their assortment in this department remains now, as heretofore, without a rival. Their selection of elegant

STANDARD LITERATURE, embracing History, Biography, Novels, &c., adapted for Presentation Gifts for the library or centre table, is unprecedented in its elegant and substantial binding, beauty of typography, and variety of subjects. Under this head they would respectfully direct attention to their new and elegant editions of the

WORKS OF COOPER, comprising the newly stereotyped FINE LIBRARY EDITION, in twenty volumes, containing the author's choice works, and the PEOPLES' EDITION, complete in thirty-four volumes, containing the author's entire works, with his late revisions and corrections, as superb National Gifts for every American Library, elegantly bound in the newest styles.

CALL AT THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP BOOK EMPORIUM, No. 222 BROADWAY, under the American Museum. Packages will be delivered throughout the City free of expense.

TO BOOK BUYERS. IVISON AND PHINNEY, BOOKSELLERS, No. 321 Broadway.

Have on hand a large assortment of valuable STANDARD, HISTORICAL, and BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS, in various styles of binding, which they are selling off at VERY LOW PRICES.

They are desirous of disposing of their entire stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, by the 1st of January, and they will sell everything at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM USUAL PRICES.

Persons buying Books for NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, are invited to examine their STOCK AND PRICES.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY BIBLE; With many thousand Critical, Explanatory and Practical Notes; Also, References, Readings, Chronological Tables and Indexes. Illustrated by a superb series of Engravings from the old masters, and from original designs, by JOHN MARTIN, K. L., including his "Deluge," "Belshazzar's Feast," &c. One magnificent volume, morocco extra, $25.

FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST; With the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists. Also, The Lives of the most eminent Fathers and Martyrs. To which is subjoined, A Concise History of the Christian Church. Illustrated by 41 beautiful Engravings, cloth extra, antique, bevel boards and gilt edges, $6 25. Morocco antique, $9.

ANDERSON'S LADIES OF THE REFORMATION. Memoirs of Distinguished Female Characters belonging to the Period of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. By Rev. JAMES ANDERSON. Above 100 Illustrations, by J. GODWIN, J. W. ARCHER, &c. Cloth, antique, $6 25; calf, antique, $8 25.

BLACKIE & SON, London and Glasgow, and No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

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JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale by all booksellers, BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS. BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.

These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals. This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, and in the permanent literature of the country.

In one vol., 8vo. $1 75.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE MAN OF BUSINESS, CONSIDERED IN HIS VARIOUS RELATIONS, In a series of Essays, by JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., JOHN TODD, D. D., WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D.

"A Volume for Business Men, by Pastors of City Churches, who by their large experience are competent to counsel and exhort those who are here addressed."

This day published, by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

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HAVE YOU SELECTED YOUR GIFT BOOKS? If not, please examine GOODRICH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE-TIME. In Fine Bindings.

Any one to whom you may present it, whether lady or gentleman, professor or layman, young or old, will give you many thanks for so valuable a present—valuable, not chiefly in the elegance of its binding, but in the far richer and more attractive matter which it contains.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or No. 107 Genesee-st. Auburn.

PUNCH'S ALMANAC FOR 1857. PRICE TEN CENTS. Received by steamship Europa. WILMER & ROGERS, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

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BOOKS.—WE WOULD ADVISE ALL OUR friends and acquaintances, that want to buy books and other articles for holiday presents, to go to A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Le Roy-st. Be sure to go in time to make your selections, and take our word for it, that he will amaze you with a large assortment, and at low prices.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, ANNUALS, GIFT AND JUVENILE BOOKS—In great variety. Portfolios, Backgammon Boards and Games of every description to be had at T. B. DUNN'S, No. 261 3d-av.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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VOL. 16. JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 120.

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CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JANUARY—A catalogue of work to be done in the field, orchard, garden, green and hot-houses, interspersed with many valuable hints. This is a special feature of this journal. The Calendar lays out one's work before him, and materially aids and systematizes his plans.	MANURES, No. 1—The first of a series of thoroughly practical articles.
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As Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 & 68 Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff streets.

The amount of overcoats, Cheap and fine dress frock coats, Cheap and rich velvet vests, Cheap and fine cassimere pants, Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, Evans flatters himself that he can and does undersell every clothier in New-York. For instance:

[illegible — price list of overcoats, Raglans, coats, pants, vests and suits]

NO. 347 BROADWAY.

SILKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. B. WILLIAMS Will open, on Monday, Dec. 29, five cases of NEW SILKS, suitable for Holiday gifts, 25 per cent. below regular prices.

No. 347 Broadway, Corner of Leonard-st.

500 PIECES MOUSLINE DE LAINES.

Will be offered for sale, this week:

500 pieces Mousline de Laines, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces Mousline de Laines, at 2s. per yard.

The best quality and newest styles in the market.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, Corner of Leonard-st.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS. JUST RECEIVED:

A large invoice of Table Cloths, of the best approved makes, and are for sale cheap.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, Corner of Leonard-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Point de Gase, Honiton, Valenciennes, Laces, Lace Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., French and Scotch Embroideries, Of every description; Flounced Silk and Illusion Robes, and many other articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, For sale cheap by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present, than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c., &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices.

Observe the red cushion in the window.

CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RICH VELVET AND PLUSH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, the richest goods imported, from $60 each upwards.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shawls, Rugs, &c., &c., &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT, CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES WHO RECEIVE NEW-YEAR'S calls would do well to examine our large assortment of Illusion Capes, Bretelles, Berthas, &c. Also, our Point Lace and French Embroidered Sets and Collars.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, [illegible] Broadway.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—[illegible] WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st., where they have [illegible] parts of the world, and to buy and sell [illegible]

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A NICE WORSTED HOOD, [illegible] or a lady's or baby's woolen sack, or any kind of knit [illegible], go to GORWIN'S. He has got every kind, very handsome and cheap, from auction; and woolen hose of all kinds. JOHN H. CORWIN, No. 287 8th-av., corner 19th-st.

[illegible] of the Republican Party.

[illegible] (N. B.) [illegible] ... [illegible]

Gross [illegible] ... Liar, ... Puppy, ... Teetotaler, ... Low Canadian, ... Spendthrift, ... Apostate, ... Robber, ... Perjurer, ... Infidel, ... Blasphemer, ... Rake, ... Bully.

[illegible] fill a column of [illegible] the above specimens will, doubtless, [illegible] Colonel FREMONT has been brutally and infamously assailed. Not content with slandering him, the meanest, dirtiest and most disgusting attacks were made upon his deceased parents, and his lady and children. [illegible] by such men as Governor WISE, T. W. [illegible], DAVID PAUL BROWN, and ERASTUS BROOKS. In [illegible] Fillmoreites were the [illegible] ... Amid all this storm of malignant calumny, Colonel FREMONT maintained his dignity, and was never moved for one moment to a single act or word unworthy of his character or the Republican cause. The defeat of the party is not chargeable upon him. In fact, I believe that he brought out a larger Republican vote than could have been polled by any other man. As I have already said, the Republicans do not feel disheartened. They have formed and consolidated [illegible] powerful party. They have swept New-England, New-York, Ohio, and nearly every Free State of the West by enormous majorities. They have elected a large, gifted and reliable delegation to Congress. They feel strong in themselves, and in the noble principles they advocate. They are strong in moral and intellectual power, and comprise the best material for a political party that the Free States can supply. They have every assurance of [illegible] in the immediate future. Their mission will yet be accomplished. So long as Freedom is dear to the American people, so long will the Republicans number in their ranks the best and noblest of American citizens. The Republicans are not disheartened, [illegible] *does this Republic present to the civilized world!* It was called upon either to decide for or against the extension of Negro Slavery, and decided to extend it. It has approved of the course pursued by President PIERCE and his subordinates in Kansas. It has indorsed "Border-Ruffianism," and signified its adhesion to the robber doctrine of the Ostend Circular. It has said lust of territory is a sufficient reason for a breach of all those maxims of justice that have been adopted by common consent of civilized mankind, to regulate the conduct of one nation towards another; and that a project to extend Slavery over *Free* soil is sufficient ground to justify the extermination of the inhabitants of the Free Territory, in order to prepare the way for the introduction of the unjust and degrading institution. This has been the verdict of the American people upon the issue they were called upon to try, *but it has not yet* [illegible]. It will never be executed fully by these United States. It may be carried out in part by a short-lived Southern Confederacy of States, *but not by this Union, as it is.* There may be a desperate struggle, but, in the end, the intelligence, mind and conscience of this Republic will triumph. Mr. BUCHANAN is elected, and the "unwashed and unterrified" are jubilant; *but he dare not* carry out the "platform" which he so cordially indorsed, and in which he sank his personality. The verdict rendered was, in a large degree, the work of Universal Suffrage.

STRANGER.

A SECOND HEAVY FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—In addition to the very destructive fire in St. Louis on the night of the 19th instant, another occurred on the Monday night following, which from the fact that both were soap and candle factories, and that similar names occurred in the accounts, was confounded with the former calamity. The first fire was mentioned as having been the factory of RIGGS & AMMADERS, which had been respectively purchased by SCHAFFER & Co., and the last was the establishment of SCHAFFER & Co., devoted to the same purpose. By the first the loss was stated at $150,000; by the last it is $125,000, on which there was insurance (mostly in St. Louis offices) for [illegible]. The St. Louis *Republican*, says in relation to the two events:

"There is something of a very mysterious character about this fire, as well as the one which burned down the extensive establishment of RIGGS & AMMADERS, on Friday night. The chief interest in that concern had [illegible] to Mr. SCHAFFER, deliverable on the 1st of [illegible] for $100,000, factory, grounds and buildings [illegible]. Mr. AMMADERS was still to have his interest in the new firm. That property was burned [illegible], and the public mind settled down that it was the result of accident. Now, however, that Mr. SCHAFFER's establishment, in an entirely different quarter of the city, is set on fire and consumed, and the testimony is that no fire was in that portion of the building at the time, the conclusion is, that in both cases the fire was communicated by design."

THE GREAT LAKES.—The five Great Lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation above the sea 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 22,000 miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 300 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth 80 miles; mean depth 200 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles; and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth 500 feet; elevation above the ocean 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

DROUTH IN UPPER TEXAS.—The Victoria *Advocate*, of the 13th inst., says: "The effects of the great and continued drouth in the upper country are severely felt by stock-raisers and teamsters. We are told that the grass is completely burnt up, so that grazing for this season is about at an end—say from the Cibolo up. The consequences will be dreadful to stock. The Government will have to feed their animals on corn and oats, which they will have to get from New-Orleans. Some persons think they will have to drive their horses and cattle over on the San Antonio river, as the grass is good on that stream [illegible]."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. Carefully Reported for the N.Y. Daily Times

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling, in small lots, at unchanged prices. Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow brought 29c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is fair at full rates.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request and is very firm. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady. Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@[illegible]; Rio, [illegible]@11¾c., and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is rather brisker, and prices are generally firmer. The supply is moderate.

COTTON—Continues in active demand at buoyant rates. The bulk of the current large movement consists of Cotton in transitu. We quote Middling Uplands at 12¾; do. Gulfs, at 13½c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—We heard of sales of 2,500 lbs. Live Geese, on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Are without improvement in demand or value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and lower, with sales reported since our last of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly [illegible] within the annexed range:

[illegible]	$6 10@$6 30
[illegible]	6 20@ 6 30
[illegible]	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is still dull and drooping. Superfine to extra [illegible] from $6 30@$7 25 ℔ bbl.; 475 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern remains quiet and languid. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at [illegible]. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at falling prices, yet it is in fair moderate demand. The sales reported since our last consist of about 26,000 bushels prime Canadian White, at $1 76; good [illegible] White, $1 7[illegible]; choice Western White, $1 [illegible]; and prime to choice Southern White, at $1 76@$1 80 [illegible] bushel. [illegible] ... and firm, at 69c.@70c. for Ohio and Lake [illegible] ... [illegible] unimproved prices. There were sales reported to-day [illegible]

[illegible] 85c., for unsound, in store and delivered; [illegible] 76c.@78c. for Southern and Northern white, ℔ bushel.

From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the [illegible] inst. we take the following comparative statement of the receipts of Grain, and Flour reduced to Grain, at the port of Buffalo, by Lake, during the last six [illegible]:

		Bushels.
Amount of grain received in 1856		20,128,667
Amount of grain received in 1855		19,7[illegible]
Increase		338,194
Amount of flour in 1856, bbls.	1,126,048	
Amount of flour in 1855, bbls.	936,761	
Increase	[illegible]	
Total amount of grain, including flour reduced to wheat at 5 bu. to the bbl., 1856		25,758,907
Total amount of grain, including flour reduced to wheat at 5 bu. to the bbl., 1855		24,478,278
Increase		1,281,629
Amounts in 1854—Grain, bu.	18,[illegible]	
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	
Total in grain		22,[illegible]
Amounts in 1853—Grain, bu.	11,[illegible]	
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	
Total in grain		15,[illegible]
Amounts in 1852—Grain, bu.	1[illegible]	
Flour, bbls.	1,[illegible]	
Total in grain		20,[illegible]
Amounts in 1851—Grain, bu.	11,[illegible]	
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	
Total in grain		17,740,[illegible]
Amounts in 1850—Grain, bu.	6,[illegible]	
Flour, bbls.	1,0[illegible]	
Total in grain		12,[illegible]
Difference between 1850 and 1856, or aggregate increase in six years		13,[illegible]

Buffalo still maintains her position as a great grain mart; and notwithstanding the diversion of trade from the Erie Canal by competing routes of water and railway transportation, the receipts here are steadily on the increase. During the past three or four years the increase has not been as rapid as formerly, being since 1853 only about 5,[illegible] bushels; whereas, from 1850 to 1853, it was 8,000,000 bushels. The excess of total imports, however, of the past season over those six years since, is 13,[illegible] bushels; and this is due alone to grain [illegible], the increase in flour scarcely amounting to a material figure.

HAY—Sales were reported of 600 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in pretty brisk demand at full and buoyant prices.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—About 100 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$30 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 81¼@$1 87½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Remains dull and heavy, as before reported.

LEATHER—With a very light supply and lively inquiry, prices of domestic tanned sole are stiffly maintained.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 30c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c., and Clayed Cuba, nominal, for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in pretty fair request at steady prices. Tar is dull and heavy. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits do. is in demand and is firm at from 46c.@48c., cash and time, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain inactive at old quotations. Linseed is also rather quiet, yet stiffly held. No further change has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20 for new do., and $16 75@$17 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon in pretty good request for immediate and future delivery, and is quite firm, at from 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is plentier and cheaper. The transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs. fair to strictly Prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 [illegible]@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$14 75 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@28c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 150 tcs. of common to choice, sold at $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market is generally quiet, though prices are essentially unaltered.

SEEDS—Are scarce, quiet and nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile were taken at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are sparingly sought after at unaltered rates.

SUGARS—Appear in fair demand at strengthening prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10c., and 650 boxes Havana at from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 10,000 lbs. prime at former prices.

TEA—The demand is moderate, and prices are supported.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of about 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, yet shipowners had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LESE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per *Canada*, via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 23d inst. per *Africa*. We are since in possession of advices per *Canada*, *Baltic* and *Europa*, with Liverpool dates down to 13th inst. But little inquiry has existed for export, with only a fair demand for home consumption. Prices are 10c. ℔ bbl. lower on the week.

WHEAT—The market has continued without animation since my report of the 23d inst., and within a day or two prices have declined 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, particularly in Reds. The inquiry for shipping has been for the south of France and the Peninsula.

INDIAN CORN—We have had a heavy market during the week past. Western mixed has receded 2c. ℔ bu.

RYE—Firm, at about 90c.@92c. ℔ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 3d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush. nominal. Liverpool, Flour 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 6¼d.@7d. ℔ bush. Havre, Flour 70c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 20c. ℔ bush. Marseilles, Flour 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 28c. ℔ bush. Lisbon, Flour 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 21c. ℔ bush. Cadiz, Flour 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 21c.@22c. ℔ bush.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 26 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 301 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand [illegible] 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 2[illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 1[illegible] East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. [illegible] Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
GLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 36 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

TO BALL COMMITTEES.—PROGRAMMES, cards and circulars of entirely new styles, in over five hundred varieties, at R. & P. LAWRENCE'S, Importing Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

CONFECTIONARY.

CONFECTIONARY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving orders for every description of [illegible] charlotte, cakes, meat-dishes, oysters, &c., for the holidays. A profusion of beautiful French mottoes and fancy boxes now on exhibition. Orders for boned turkeys, salads, oysters, &c., should be sent in early. [illegible]
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Beautiful Mink Capes,
Beautiful Mink Victorines and Cuffs,
Beautiful Mink Muffs,
Fine Hudson Bay Sable,
Siberian, rich and rare,
Pure Royal Ermine,
Handsome Stone Marten and Fitch
Real Russian Sable,
Very fine Chinchilla and Coney.
With every other description of Fur, at greatly reduced prices. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—All our stock at from 25 to 30 per cent. below former prices.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

PRESENTATION FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.
The prices of the following splendid FURS have been MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
AMERICAN MINK,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK MARTEN,
CHINCHILLA, &c., &c.
An opportunity is here offered to all who intend to make seasonable, elegant and useful
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
To select from the finest FURS in the market, at ONE-FOURTH LESS
Than the current market prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Sable, Ermine, Mink, &c.
At HARLEY'S,
No. 24 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane,
Just received, a few [illegible].

FURS! FURS! FURS! HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his extensive and well-selected stock of rich Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Marten, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, Talmas, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., &c., which we are now selling 20 per cent. lower than any other house. Call at Phillips' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., for great bargains.

FURS, FURS.—AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and choice assortment for ladies and misses, [illegible] Mink and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 130 Canal-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—J. G. WAITE, seed merchant, No. 181 High Holborn, London, England, has spared neither time nor expense in making his stock of seeds equal, if not superior, to any house in the kingdom. His priced catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded post free on application.
The following are a few leading articles selected from his catalogue, which he can recommend with great confidence:
Daniel O'Rourke Peas, the earliest in the world.
Flack's Blue Imperial do., very fine.
Harrison's Glory do.
Champion of England do.
Eugenie do.
Ne Plus Ultra do.
Waite's King of the Marrow do.
Bishop's new long-podded dwarf do.
Improved Dwarf Marrow do.
Large Windsor beans.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Waite's King of the cabbage.
[illegible]
New intermediate carrot.
Selected Altringham do.
[illegible]
Early Walcheren cauliflower.
Waite's Alma do.
Crystal white celery, very fine.
[illegible]
Large Musselburg leek.
Waite's white Cos lettuce.
[illegible]
Red-bordered Victoria.
Red cabbage do.
Drumhead do.
Mammoth cabbage do.
White Spanish onion.
[illegible]
London long scarlet radish.
[illegible]
Large cabbage Savoy.
Sweet marjoram.
Thyme.
[illegible]
Long red mangold wurzel.
Yellow globe do.
A general catalogue of agricultural, garden and flower seeds can be had on application of
J. G. WAITE, Seed Establishment,
No. 181 High Holborn, London, England.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.
PRINT PUBLISHERS,
No. 366 Broadway, New-York,
have recently issued the following beautiful mezzotints:
THE CHRISTMAS DREAM. Oval, plain, $3; colored, $5.
THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Oval, plain, $3; colored, $5.
FAMILY PRAYER. Oval, plain, $3; colored, $5.
MUTUAL INSTRUCTION. Oval, plain, $3; colored, $5.
THE ANNUNCIATION. Arched top, plain, $4; colored, $6.
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE. (Reduction.) Plain, $3; colored, $5.
FIDELITY.—A Dog at the Grave of his Master. Plain $4; colored, $6. Also, the fine Line Engraving.
SHROUDING OF CHRIST. By Dupont, after Delaroche. Plain, $7 50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates. AMBROSE STEVENS, President of State Council.

BATAVIA, Nov. 28, 1856.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for delegates to the several Republican Committees, for the ensuing year, having been held at the usual meeting-place of the Republicans of the Ward, on the 23d inst., according to notice, the undersigned feels called on to explain that the call of a meeting for that purpose which appeared in the *Times* and *Tribune* of yesterday, over the signature of the undersigned, was made through a misapprehension.
THOMAS D. GALE,
President of IId Ward Republican Association.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE Gothic M. E. Church, will be held at Washington Hall, corner South 7th and 4th sts., Williamsburg, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30 and 31, 1856, all DAY and EVENING, Jan. 1, 1857. Admittance 12½ cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 306 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 1[illegible] MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. [illegible] Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Calashes, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—LET IT BE WELL UNDERSTOOD that the New-York Arcade and Halls of Free Exhibition shall open on the 5th day of January, and shall be the place of business and fashionable resort of this City. Any person having visited the Arcade, and knowing the location, No. 504 Broadway, and the principle on which it is founded, must carry the proprietors out in the above, and that persons having secured stores at the present rents can command a large premium after the opening. Every store is expected to open on the 5th, and on the moment of 1 P. M. when every officer and the [illegible] the Halls of Exhibition take. Immediate application is necessary [illegible] apply upon the premises. E. D. GOODWIN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at [illegible] o'clock; the performances will commence at [illegible] o'clock.
Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 [illegible]; Private Boxes, $5 and $8. Box office open from [illegible] o'clock.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
NEW-YEAR'S EVE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Fifth night of the reproduction of the great drama, in five acts, originally represented by Miss Laura Keene's company, in this City, with the most
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THE MARBLE HEART.
[illegible] DRAMA,
I DINE WITH MY MOTHER.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1856,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Supported by [illegible] Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, T. B. Johnston, J. [illegible], Hayes, Harcourt, Miss Laura Keene, [illegible] Alleyne, Howell, Gray, [illegible] Gordon.
During the evening Overture and National Airs, the celebrated Trovatore Waltz, and Irish Quadrilles.
The performances to commence with a new and original Drama in one act, written expressly for Miss Laura Keene, called
I DINE WITH MY MOTHER.
Supported by [illegible] C. Wheatleigh, [illegible] Miss E. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Prices of admission—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
IMMENSE HIT
Of Mr. Walcot's capital burlesque,
HIAWATHA.
Enthusiastic reception of
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
To-night,
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.
HIAWATHA.
AND
'TWAS I.
To-morrow—A great holiday bill for
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.
The celebrated comedy of
AN AWKWARD ARRIVAL,
(First time this season.)
HIAWATHA,
AND
GOING TO THE RACES.
Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Peters, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets .... Fifty cents.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31,
Will be produced Bellini's opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA,
cast to the full strength of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
To-morrow, New-Year's night,
A SPLENDID OPERA.
In rehearsal, and shortly will be produced, the celebrated opera entitled
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
In English, first time, by the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
Full particulars in small bills.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats .... 50 cents
Reserved Seats in dress circle and parquette .... 25 cents extra
Orchestra Arm-Chairs $1
Private Boxes $8
These may be secured for two days in advance, at the Box-Office from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Gratifying and complete success of
TWELFTH NIGHT,
THE GREAT SHAKESPERIAN COMEDY,
produced at this theatre with a cast of talent unapproachable elsewhere.
WEDNESDAY—It will be repeated this evening,
TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WILL.
Viola, Mrs. Barrow; Olivia, Miss Jane Coombes; Maria, Miss Polly Marshall.
Sir Toby Belch, Mr. Burton; Clown, Mr. Mark Smith; Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. J. Moore; Malvolio, Mr. C. Fisher.
Orsino, Mr. Rainsford; Fabian, Mr. Sackell.
Roberto, Mr. Morton; Sebastian, Mr. D. Howard.
The capital piece, highly successful, of
THE BOTTLE IMP; A DEVIL'S TALE,
will also be played, with all its wondrous magic, lovely scenery, astonishing and delightful carnival scenes of frolic and fun, delicious dances and pleasant songs.
On New-Year's night a great and glorious bill.
The new play of FASCINATION on Friday, being unavoidably postponed by the great success of TWELFTH NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
First and only appearance in Brooklyn, this season, of
MME. ISIDORA CLARK,
Who will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.
WILLIAM MASON,
SIG. GUIDI, HENRI APPY,
SIG. CLEMENTI, WM. DRESSLER,
And other Eminent Artists are engaged.
Tickets, $1, including reserved seats. The sale begins on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 218 Fulton-st.; SANFORD'S, No. 38 Court-st.; ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., and M. B. PETERS' Drug Store, corner of Montague and Hicks-sts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
of the beautiful Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA,
OR
THE FAIRY GLASS SLIPPER,
which will be repeated every night this week; with
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES! THIS (Wednesday, Dec. 31,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. Already presented, night after night, to THOUSANDS OF APPLAUDING PEOPLE. After which the diverting piece, called THE LIMERICK BOY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CINDERELLA. The Incomparable Russian Giant, the Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $[illegible], including lights.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to [illegible], including all the privileges of the halls, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] Beach-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
On exhibition,
THE INDIAN GIRL,
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

HEBREW LADIES' FAIR.—ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY—LAST NIGHT.—Dodworth's Band will perform this evening:
1. Introduction—"Aria Barlam," from "Ernani" ....Verdi
2. "Un heureux pou Sceare," pastoral, from "Le Prophete" ....Meyerbeer
3. Waltzes Atlantic ....H. B. Dodworth
4. Glee—"Glorious Apollo" ....Callcott
5. Quickstep—"Devilshoof" ....Balfe
6. Scena and Aria—"D'Amour Sull ali Rose and Miserere" ....Verdi
7. Duetto—"Le Verdella a me non lice" ....Donizetti
8. "Holy is the Lord," choral, from the sacred oratorio of the "Last Judgment" ....Spohr
9. Quickstep—"Fanny Fern" ....H. B. Dodworth
10. Terzetto, from "Der Freyschutz" ....Weber
11. Song—"The harp that once through Tara's halls."
12. Quickstep—"Masnadieri" ....Verdi

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Prices of Admission—Dress Circle $1; Orchestra Seats $1; Parquette 50c.; Family Circle 25c.; Third Tier 25c.; Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 31, will be produced the Grand Opera, in four acts, of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Ottokar, Prince of Bohemia ....Mr. Reichardt.
Cuno, Hunter to the Prince ....Mr. Bohringer.
Agathe, his daughter ....Mme. Scheerer Johannsen.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 31, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of the
SMITHS AND BROWNS.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche.....Miss Adelaide Price|Drac.....Mr. G. L. Fox.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.

TARGET COMPANIES.—GREAT TRIAL OF SKILL will take place on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. 300 competitors selected from each Target Company in the City will compete for a series of splendid prizes.
The Palace will be thoroughly heated, and the front seats in the Galleries reserved exclusively for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.
Competitors' tickets can be secured until 9 o'clock, Wednesday night, at the Committee Room, No. 380 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA—REPRESENTING the Escape of the Pilgrims from England, their sojourn in Holland, Landing in America, Revolution, Battles and Surrenders. Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway. AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

NOW IS THE TIME.—THE GIFT OF THE splendid veil lace veil will be repeated at the Panorama THIS EVENING, No. 654 Broadway. Persons must come early if they wish to get in. Tickets limited. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION of imported Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, and Dancing Shoes. In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of the Messrs. HILL & GOLBY, No. 397 Broadway, their stock will be disposed of at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time to purchase.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY 2 COMPETENT [illegible] ... City. Call at [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, [illegible] understands meats, fish, [illegible], game, poultry, &c., pastry, preserves, jellies, and can take entire charge of any gentleman's kitchen; is honest, willing and faithful; not extravagant about wages; highest references. Can be seen in basement of No. [illegible] st., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; [illegible] understands hair dressing and dressmaking [illegible] go by the day or week; the other as [illegible] chambermaid and fine washing; both can show good City references. Call or address CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS, No. 137 East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of [illegible] ... understands the care of horses, can drive a team [illegible] ... is a Protestant, [illegible] previous years' experience. [illegible] Address A. B. L. Harlem Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION [illegible] ... understands the care of cattle [illegible] useful. Can be seen for two days, in the rear of No. 66 [illegible], near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, in a wholesale or retail drug-store in the City. Apply to No. 16 Cedar-st., or No. 370 Broadway.

OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE FIRM OF [illegible] ... the Yankee Notion business, would like a situation to take charge of such a stock. Address E. M. C., Box No. 2,[illegible] P. O.

PARTIES HAVING BOOKS TO MAKE UP or copying to do, can have it done by a practicable accountant, who writes a neat hand; terms moderate. Address J. E., Box No. 118, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain copying to do at her own residence. Address E. C., New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS.—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED men can be profitably employed in this and other cities, by a respectable and old concern, of undoubted standing. Persons having the requisite tact can make $15 to $20 per day. Address, stating experience, reference, &c., A. H. R., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—STRAW-HAT TRIMMERS AND straw sewers; those who understand the business, and would be willing to work at Newark, N. J., can find steady work and good accommodations, by applying, after 4 o'clock, to A. LELAND & Co., No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the folding and sewing of blank books. One accustomed to good work may apply to WM. W. ROSE, Account Book Manufacturer, No. 65 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO the general housework of a small family. Inquire at No. 62 2d-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOOL HAT DYER. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, No. 76 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE elementary English branches; also Latin and Greek to beginners; and who is willing to take supervisional duties in addition. Apply, at once, to Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD, Burlington, New-Jersey.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged in teaching for the last nine years in New-England, wishes a situation to teach. Address TEACHER, New-York City.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms in a first-class house, and pleasant location. Address ST., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Brooklyn. Address E. F., New-York Post-Office.

NO. 16 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF FOUR neatly furnished rooms, with closets, pantry and bath attached, to let to a party of gentlemen, without board.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, who cooks, chambermaids, [illegible], girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av., to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturers' square Pianos, and have found great appreciation by the following eminent artists: Mme. Sontag, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.—A SUPERB HOLIDAY Present.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Warerooms are now full. We are now selling at reduced rates, and upon remarkably easy terms. Do not fail to call.
H. B. MATTHEWS,
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING AN ELEGANT, FINELY-FINISHED BEAUTIFUL-TONED PIANO, CHEAP.—Great bargains given during the holidays. Fine second-hand pianos very cheap. Melodeons at bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.
Warranted $400 rosewood carved piano for $300.

SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT case and brilliant tone, cost $500, with grand diagonal scale; been used a few months and warranted, made by one of the best makers, will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales at permanent or fixed. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE.—A RESTAURANT AND DINING SALOON, fitted up at a cost of $6,000, in the most extensive style, having front and rear entrances, and a lease of one year from next May worth $1,500. All will be sold for $2,500, in working order, the present owner having come in possession of it within a few days, without any intention of keeping it himself. This would be a fortune to any one. Call on the owner at the saloon, 3[illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY EXCEPTED.—NOW open for negotiation, every state in the Union to secure the monopoly of trade in an entirely new article, wanted by every house-owner; costs about one-eighth what a similar article now sells for; is indispensable. "We wish to show it." For particulars address BEARDSLEY & CO., New-York City, with stamp inclosed.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL OF from $2,000 to $3,000, to take an equal interest in a school, within 70 miles of New-York. Profits of school now from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. Address SCHOOL, *Times* office.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, [illegible] ... MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY [illegible] ... L. I. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 6 Grove-st. [illegible] ... with all the modern improvements [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—GREATEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN New-York, No. 27 West 21st-st. [illegible] ... until May 1 [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM THE 1ST OF January, a corner store; one of the best locations on the avenue for a respectable business. Apply to [illegible] LINDSLEY, No. [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HOUSE [illegible] ... Apply to JOHN W. LAWSON, No. 71 [illegible]

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A house for a small family, without children. Rent not to exceed $200. Near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address E. H. F., office of this paper.

FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible]
WESTERN LAND AGENCY,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, [illegible] ... Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. [illegible] William-st.
PIKE & BACON.

A SUPERIOR FARM, OF TWENTY-FIVE acres, at New Rochelle, three quarters of a mile from the depot; house barn and outbuildings [illegible] ... A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th-sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery [illegible] ... For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING, corner of Elm and Franklin sts. [illegible] ... Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND [illegible] ... C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY EDWARD W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—ALEXANDER A. THOMSON [illegible] ... JOHN THOMSON [illegible] ... EDWARD W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] ... [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY [illegible] ... day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.
SARAH READ.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased [illegible] ... New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 32 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN R. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] ... Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—[illegible] ... of WILLIAM MARLOW [illegible] ... the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 2[illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1856.
JOHN ABENDROTH,
Assignee of Wm. Marlow, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of E. KIPPORT & CO. that they are required to file their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th inst., with NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Counselors at Law, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] ...
GEORGE J. MULLER, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM BEGIERING and ERNEST ALBERT, have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] ... Having a practical knowledge of the business [illegible] ... in the United States.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED [illegible] ... No. 26 Christie-st. [illegible] ... JACOB RAYNOR, J. M. BELL, JACOB MEON, WILLIAM [illegible].

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] H. F. FARRINGTON'S, [illegible] Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. [illegible]

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York [illegible] ... delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport [illegible] ... following prices [illegible] ... Lump, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

U. S. PATENTS, [illegible] ... No. 1[illegible] ... by Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN [illegible] VALLEY, [illegible] COUNTY [illegible] on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction [illegible]

T. G. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Large sale of elegant Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Furniture, Superior [illegible] Piano-fortes, French plate Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, rich Cut Glass and China Ware, Table Cutlery, [illegible] consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites, richly carved rosewood etageres of a [illegible] style and finish, some of which are of very high cost; secretaire book-cases, solid rosewood centre and card tables, with Italian marble tops; oak and walnut sideboards of rich and elegant styles; extension dining tables and chairs to match; rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut chamber furniture, in great variety; enameled chamber suites, Turkish easy chairs, ladies' antique sewing chairs, in tapestry; [illegible] sofas, arm-chairs, &c. &c. Also, an invoice of rich cut glass and China ware, mantel ornaments, &c. At 12 o'clock, three rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes; also two second-hand mahogany ditto. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. WILL SELL, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, [illegible] also superior gilt-frame oil paintings [illegible] The above sale is worthy the attention of [illegible] buyers of furniture. Pianos, fancy goods [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible] BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, special sale of New-Year's Presents, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, China Ware, Watches, Jewelry, &c. GEORGE NICHOLS will sell, as above, a splendid assortment of goods, designed expressly for New-Year presents; [illegible] and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, gold and silver watches, jewelry, arms, fancy goods, carpets, beds and bedsteads, chairs, parlor furniture, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday) Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] 500 bottles champagne with other wines. Also, one very superior rifle. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of an Executor, and for account of whom it may concern: 127 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co....$[illegible] each. 100 shares [illegible] Insurance Co....$[illegible] each. [illegible] New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855. [illegible] 1,600 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.

[illegible] SPLENDID GOLD AND ENAMELED [illegible] jewelry, silver card cases [illegible] THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ [illegible] Every article warranted as represented on the catalogue.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., fancy goods, toys, &c. &c.—a large and elegant assortment, consisting of toys of all varieties and descriptions; papier maché goods of the richest styles and designs; silver plated ware of every description; engraved and embossed [illegible] of all the newest styles and patterns; Parian ware of all the various figures, statuettes, &c., comprising all the styles and designs exhibited at the World's Fair; Chinese goods of the various fabrics of Chinese manufacture, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—New and second-hand, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, comprising the entire stock of a cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale, and to be sold positively without reserve, by order of mortgagee, viz: 15 rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; [illegible] centre tables, etageres, wardrobes, bookcases and [illegible] mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture [illegible] of the latest styles, together with a large variety of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES, SEVEN GOLD WATCHES, furs, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, brandy, and fancy goods, &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of the entire stock on hand. Sold to pay advances and close consignments, viz: about 50 sets of fancy furs, 80 oil-paintings, 20 French plate mirrors, &c., the whole for absolute sale. Also about 30 accordeons, 10,000 cigars, clocks, &c.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

FIFTEEN FINE GOLD WATCHES, 20 diamond rings, pins, fancy jewelry, lockets, 10 rosewood piano-fortes, &c., THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row. The above articles will positively be sold to pay advances and close consignments, and present a favorable opportunity for the trade and others. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY this morning, at No. 77 Nassau-st. Furniture, piano-fortes, paintings, mirrors, jewelry, watches, silver-plated ware, [illegible] papier maché goods, [illegible] Havana cigars, furs for Gentlemen and Ladies, [illegible] birds, glass-ware, &c. &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] THIS DAY, BY PUBLIC [illegible] at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] goods and furs, removed from store Nos. 294 and 296 [illegible]-st., New-York, lately occupied by Ransom & Dingee. The entire stock must be sold to close the concern. Sale at 12 M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, AT THE CENTRAL Salesroom, Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M. A small lot of shoes, [illegible] the remaining stock of a dealer.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WILL BE sold at public auction at the dwelling-house on the premises, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, the valuable farm and paper mill, late of ROYAL MOLLENEUX, deceased, at Hempstead, L. I. This property consists of fifty-three acres of land, situate at East Meadow, town of Hempstead, Queens County, is three miles from the village of Hempstead, and easy of access by railroad several times a day. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing and valuable stream of water, with a mill thereon for the extensive manufacture of straw board and wrapping paper. [illegible] Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN [illegible] and FRANKLIN MOLLENEUX, [illegible] JOHN [illegible] STRONG, Counselor at Law, Jamaica, L. I.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEEF [illegible] purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible] Market, from animals selected [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We have sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, [illegible] Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS [illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT. Available in any part of the world.

W. S. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 27 William-st. Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie and Oswego [illegible] Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act [illegible] will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1872. [illegible] The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan [illegible] All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY, THE 1st of January next, on the following-named securities, viz.: Muskingum County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds. Pickaway County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds. Dayton City, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds. Zanesville City, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds. Portsmouth City, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds. Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st. NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 18, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax-payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE & INDIANA R.R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1856. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons. (Signed) JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15, 1856. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business. F. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1856. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 1 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York. WM. E. BOND, President.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON R. R. Co., Office No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. THE COUPONS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY interest on the 10 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company here, No. 49 Wall-st. M. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company. JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st January, prox., will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA BONDS.—Interest coupons on civil bonds of the State of California, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2. WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 82 Broadway.

INTEREST ON SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons on Sacramento City bonds, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1857, on $800,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 11 Nassau-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS, NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the City and County of Muscatine, Iowa. County of Dubuque, Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa. City of Keokuk,—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad. City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad. Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF [illegible] No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856. COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office. C. R. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES [illegible] We pay particular attention to negotiating loans, and invite applications. [illegible] Co., No. [illegible] Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, [illegible] Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor-at-Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLACK RIVER and Utica Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on and after the 2d January next.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE C. P. & A. RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1854, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856, payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 2, 1857, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the Shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 2, 1857. Also, a dividend of 40 per cent. on the Capital Stock, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the Road, payable to the Shareholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857. An installment of 35 per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 2, 1857, and draw full dividends upon the same thereafter. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board. GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16, 1856. DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, was declared from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of Jan. 1857, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, and at the Company's office in Milwaukee, on and after Jan. 7, 1857. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20 inst., to Jan. 4. By order of the Board. EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856. DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3, proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1856. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least 3 months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1856. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on the 15th inst., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, redeemable in the Company's six per cent. one thousand dollar mortgage Bonds of 1853, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856. The scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 12th January, proximo, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City, the dividend payable at the office where the stock is registered. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treas. P. T.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, Dec. 27, 1856.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of January to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. [illegible] Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 38 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6. W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856. A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend at the rate of Four (4) per cent. on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, being Four Dollars on each full share, and sixty-six (66) cents on each scrip share, has been declared, payable on and after 5th January next. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.—FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th of January next. B. F. [illegible], Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1856. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the stockholders on and after [illegible] of January next. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th of January. By order of the Board. Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable Jan. 2, 1857. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating notes issued to J. KELLY, an Individual Banker ([illegible]) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent. N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute [illegible], that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.—Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 12. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 266 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st. (Corner of Jauncey Court.) Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property, of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor. BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $500,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CYRUS E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	R. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN.	GEO. R. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 26 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings). Cash Capital..........$200,000. ALL PAID IN. This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this city.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Millikin,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Courtney,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. [illegible],	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. [illegible],	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. [illegible],
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.,
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. [illegible],	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President. GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 38 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Brunson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas [illegible],	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 186 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Persons wishing to commute by the season for a full commercial course, at low terms, must secure seats this day or evening. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Satisfaction guaranteed to all students.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 91 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English $118 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. [illegible] For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened [illegible] West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. [illegible] Dr. M. B. GRIFFIN, No. 287 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

TOOTHACHE.

Occasioned by cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedily and effectually cured by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth, or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be without it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. [illegible] I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor. In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day. No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 188 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.) TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in *separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 510 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster, (at home till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) By application in the recent stage of disease, a speedy cure is obtained. Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 689 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary. Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. Reviews the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 35 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. DONNALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 6 Mercaderes.

100,000 HORNS.—TO COMB MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, of this City, are now prepared to enter into contract for all the horns the Association may receive the coming year. Parties interested will please call at the corner of 5th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $130; Second Cabin Passage $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax. PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 24.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York...Wednesday, Dec. 31.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston...Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York....Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York...Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York...Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston...Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE: First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL.—The U. S. M. steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will depart with the U. S. Mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned. NOTICE.—The rate of freights from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. [illegible], will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.
In First Cabin....$[illegible]
In Second Cabin....$[illegible]
In Steerage....$[illegible]

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the cheapest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and information apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts: 6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains. 10:30 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations. 4:00 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 9 P. M. for the West. RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY: 9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct. 10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars. 5 P. M. Express, without change of cars. Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. [illegible] Newburg Express at 4 P. M. [illegible] Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York [illegible] Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at [illegible], Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 9:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:30, arrive at Rutland 8:10 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October [illegible], 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.; for Somerville, [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] stopping at all way stations. [illegible] J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. [illegible], 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; [illegible] The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st streets. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; and leave Albany at [illegible] A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Sup't, H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The members of Psi Upsilon had a "jolly [illegible]" on Christmas evening in this City. This Society, whose Chapters are established in most of our principal colleges, is now in the twenty-fourth year of its existence. It numbers over two thousand members, graduates and under-graduates, among whom are many distinguished poets, orators and divines. Its badge is pretty well known to all who attend college commencements—a lozenge-shaped breast-pin, with a black enameled surface, edged with gold, on which are carved the clasped hands of fraternity, and the mystical Greek letters which give it its name.

The Phi Kappa Sigmas held their annual convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., when a large number of delegates were present. The oration was delivered by Dr. S. B. W. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, one of its founders. The poem, owing to the serious illness of Stacy G. Potts, Esq., of Trenton, was not delivered. The Convention separated, after a grand entertainment at the Merchants' Hotel.

Messrs. Haggerty, Jones & Co. sold, yesterday, at auction, in Niblo's ball-room, a large collection of shawls, laces, robes, ornaments, *bijouteris*, &c. The sale commenced about noon, and continued till 4 o'clock. Such an assortment of elegant and costly goods, of course, brought together a large number of persons, of whom a fair proportion were ladies, but the prices were said to average 50 per cent. below cost. A camel's hair long shawl with white centre brought $225. A square shawl with red centre of same quality realized $125. A 12-4 scarlet India shawl sold for $115. There seemed to be little disposition to go any more at that figure, and the remainder were passed. A brocade gold-trimmed robe, estimated to be worth about $400, was knocked down at $[illegible]; a flounced silk ditto at $[illegible]. According to the catalogue, these goods were originally purchased in Paris by a lady for the St. Petersburg market.

Mr. David Speck left his place of business, No. [illegible] Broadway, on Monday, 22d inst., about 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of purchasing toys for Christmas presents, intending to return in a few minutes. He has not been seen or heard from since, and fear is entertained *that he has been foully dealt with*. His friends are much alarmed.

David T. Valentine, Esq., now and for many years past, the valued Clerk of the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, and an honest man, was united in marriage about two weeks since to the daughter of the late Francis Spicer.

Fires.

CORNER OF THIRD-AVENUE AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A row of wooden stables at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-Fourth-street, and three small frame buildings on Third-avenue, were entirely destroyed by fire at six o'clock yesterday morning. The stables were owned by Dudley S. Gregory, and were worth about $[illegible]. Three horses perished in the stables. The frame buildings on Third-avenue belonged to Mr. Chas. [illegible], and were occupied by Mr. [illegible], silver-plater, and Mr. Wilson, harness-maker. These buildings were worth about $800.

The flames also spread to a two-story and attic frame house, belonging to Mrs. Thos. [illegible], and occupied by Rev. Walter J. Quarters(?), causing about $[illegible] damage.

The horses destroyed belonged to two cartmen named Quinn and Faulkner.

Captain [illegible], of the Nineteenth Ward Police, was present with a strong force of men, and managed to save the greater part of the occupants' furniture.

The fire is believed to have been an incendiary one.

[Advertisement.]

About Gin.

We copy the following from the New-York *Mercury:*

No. 158 Pearl-street, Dec. 26, 1856.

To the Editors of the New-York Mercury:

In an article published in your paper of the 14th inst., under the above caption, you make statements purporting to be "the opinion of a Custom-House Officer," which are calculated to do us great injustice.

The question of who imports London Gin, and who does not, is immaterial to us, as to yourselves; but, as the representatives, in the United States, of some of the largest houses in France—amongst others the Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac—it is important to the interests of our clients that our transactions with the Revenue Department should be, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion.

You say, in one breath, that our London Cordial Gin is "not an imported article," and in the next, that "from a personal inspection of the Custom-House Books, you find that the last entry made by De Venoge & Charles was of three pipes in November last!" Had that "Justice," with which you head your article, been your motive in the composition, why not have stated the number of packages of Gin transferred to us on warehouse entries since the date of our own entry, and subsequently withdrawn by us from bond, although not of our own immediate importation? But as you have omitted this, and have charged us in the late controversy with making unfounded assertions, will you allow us to quote the following lines from a letter of Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, on the same subject, to the editor of the *Evening State Register:*

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

To Joseph A. Scoville, Editor Evening State Register:

Dear Sir: I perfectly agree in opinion with you as to the manly, candid and commercial character of the letter over the signature of De Venoge & Charles, published in the papers of last Sunday, and transferred to your columns.

I felt assured that this respectable firm would feel it due to their best interests as merchants, and their character as respectable men, not only to clear themselves from all suspicion of imposing on the public a spurious article for the genuine "London Cordial Gin," but to aid in shielding their fellow-citizens from further imposition by furnishing all the means within their power to fix the fact of gross adulteration, if not actual substitution, where it properly belongs.

The whole body of importers are more or less involved in the issue of this controversy—more especially those who, like Messrs. De Venoge & Charles, are not only importers of Gin, but also large importers of Brandy.

Had they remained silent upon the subject, the inference might have been not only that they palmed off on the public an adulterated article of "London Cordial Gin," but that their Brandies might have been subjected to a similar process.

* * * * * * *

In reply to your question respecting the importation of this article by Messrs. De Venoge & Charles, I am bound in candor to state that, upon examination of the custom-books, it has been satisfactorily proved that a large portion of the "London Cordial Gin" imported into this City during the past five years has been transferred on the Custom-House books to S. G. Charles, and De Venoge & Charles, and has been taken from the vaults by those gentlemen. Such has been the result of my inquiries in reference to this firm. *UDOLPHO WOLFE.*

Now, in conclusion, as you have entered the lists in behalf of our opponents, will you permit us to ask you, Messrs. Editors, or your "Custom-House Supervisor," how your friends have managed to spread over this continent over one hundred thousand dozen of their (so called) London Gin, and yet these Custom-House records which you have *personally supervised*, show that, up to the date of this Gin controversy, to wit: the commencement of last month, *they entered and imported but two pipes, one of which was drawn from bond, and the other warehoused.* This quantity of gin would fill about fifty dozen bottles—*what have the remaining 99,950 been filled with?*

By accounting for this discrepancy, you will confer a favor upon the public who are admirers of both Gin and Justice. DE VENOGE & CHARLES.

However the article referred to, may have read, it certainly was not our intention to cast any stigma upon the integrity of Messrs. De Venoge & Charles as importers and dealers in liquors. We are aware that they import some of the best, if not the very best brandy brought into the market, and we could not, therefore, have intimated that adulteration formed any part of their business operations. We believe they were among the first parties who introduced the London Cordial Gin into this country; for, until they had an invoice consigned to them, the article was comparatively unknown in this market.—Eds. New-York Mercury.

[Advertisement.]

Fitzgerald's Patent Portable Houses or Prairie Cottages.—The value of this money-saving improvement in building is each day becoming more and more manifest by the numerous orders received for houses upon this plan. Though thus eagerly sought after here, their peculiar adaptation to the imperious and now pressing wants of the new States and Territories in the great and growing West, must inevitably make the demand for them there immense and constant so soon as their merits can be laid before them. To any man of enterprise a field is there open for the introduction of these cottages that cannot but insure a handsome fortune in a short time, for nothing can compete with them for cheapness of construction nor for their many peculiar advantages; and a "home" is a staple that will not soon go out of fashion. The "Rights of the Patent" in the States and Territories are offered on reasonable terms, and orders for houses promptly and faithfully met. The public are invited to examine houses built upon this plan, which will be shown, and all further information given by C. W. Eldridge, Agent, No. 71 Merchant's Exchange, Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

"To-morrow, To-morrow and To-morrow,"
Creeps on apace—
The
Following
Essential
Articles
To
A
New-Year's
Call
May
Be
Found
In
Great
Profusion
At
Evans'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

Fine Black or Fancy Pantaloons	$3 to $[illegible]
Rich Silk or Velvet Vests	$4 to $[illegible]
Super Black Frock Coats	$14 to $30
Handsome Raglan or Surtouts	$10 to $30

Kids, Ties, &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.
&c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Winter—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very *large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have* commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

How to Rise in the World.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. Horace Mann *says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy* and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology."

Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at

Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.—To Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.—Fetridge & Co., Proprietors of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," are making arrangements with over 2,000 newspapers, all over the United States, at an expense of over $40,000, to advertise a new and improved article of Pomade for the hair, to be called "Woodland Cream," which name they have adopted as a trade mark. This Cream will be superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. It will be put up in octagonal glass cups, with metallic tops, the whole inclosed in an elegant blue and gold wrapper, similar to the "Balm," with the same scale of prices. Druggists will please send in their orders, as they will be filled in the order in which they come.

Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.
Cheapest Place in America,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street,
New-York,
Third block west of Broadway.
James G. Moffet, Manufacturer.

[Advertisement.]

Great Fire in Stone Street.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. Herring & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Culbert Brothers' Holiday Presents.
Watches for Holiday Presents.
Jewelry for Holiday Presents.
Silver Ware for Holiday Presents.
Fancy Articles for Holiday Presents.
Culbert Brothers, No. 136 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Dr. Hunter begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Wonderful entertainments are given at this favorite place nightly. The great new Pantomime of "Planche; Or, The Lively Fairies," has created an immense excitement, and with the grand Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," is drawing crowds. Go see them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's Calls.—The Dusseldorf Gallery will be open on New-Year's Day and Evening. A more agreeable place to call cannot be found in the City. It will keep one's head clear, besides contributing to the pleasures of the day. Give it a call.

[Advertisement.]

At Rogers' Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, parents may select from the largest and most varied stock of Boys' Clothing in New-York, the most fashionable clothing for their sons, at the lowest rates.

[Advertisement.]

Hats.—Knox, corner Fulton-street and Broadway, is overrun with holiday purchasers. His stock of hats, caps, furs, &c., is very extensive and capitally adapted to the wants and exigences of the season.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The brother of His Holiness, the Pope, was advised the use of these medicines for a scrofulous eruption of a serious nature. He was completely cured. No skin disease can withstand their influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Murder in New-Utrecht—Arrangements to Lynch the Murderer Frustrated.

John Wesley Lyman was duly committed to the Kings County Jail yesterday, upon the commitment made out by Coroner Bennett, of New-Utrecht, to await his trial for the murder of Cornelius Cannon, on Sunday, the 28th inst., on Third-avenue, (or Bay-Ridge-avenue,) New-Utrecht. During the day yesterday, there was no change in his conduct from what has been heretofore related.

The arrangements in New-Utrecht for lynching Lyman were more nearly perfected than we were willing at first to believe. Not only were the threats made as before stated, but a rope was obtained, tried so as to be sure that it was strong enough, and actually attached to a tree ready for use. The wise course pursued by the officers in charge of the prisoner, in hurrying him off to the Jail in Brooklyn, and not taking him to the house of Mr. Matthison, where the inquest was held, as was at first contemplated, was all that prevented the parties concerned from attempting to carry their purpose into effect. It is not to be wondered at that the ignorant and unthinking portion of the residents of that vicinity were much excited; a brother Irishman had been murdered in cold blood. They had come in from several miles around to watch the proceedings. Cheap whisky, which is swallowed freely on such occasions, was abundant—and, thus doubly excited, it was increased by the wailings and lamentations of the untimely widow, whose grief knew no bounds. Her manifestations of sorrow were truly heart-rending. Then, in addition to all these facts to excite the crowd, it was currently rumored (and believed by them) that a plea of insanity would be set up—that medical men were examining the prisoner with a view to his discharge. *Is it to be wondered at that the relatives and friends* of the murdered man were excited, and seriously contemplated violence?

The Babies in Peril.

A nice little girl stood yesterday by the show-window of a toy shop very near her home in Tillary-street, wishing she had one of the dolls on the other side of the window-pane, when a smooth-looking man coming up, asked her why she didn't buy one. She confessed ingenuously that she lacked the change, when the smooth-looking man fell to persuading her *to go with him, and he would give her the money to* buy one. So she put her hand into his and they *moved off together. But a little girl,* who was a year or two older, had been watching, and though she only knew the little girl by sight, marched boldly up *and plucked the little girl away from the smooth,* bad man and brought her, terribly frightened, home to her frightened mother. Do be careful how your babies lie around loose. An older girl in the same family was carried off last Summer by a woman, and rescued when half a mile from home.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, in the old Court-room, County Jail. The President of the Board, R. C. Brainard, Esq., presided.

RESIGNATION.

After the reading and approving of the minutes, a communication was received from William Rushmore, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, tendering his resignation of that office, which was accepted; and a resolution was presented by Supervisor Bergen, and unanimously adopted by the Board, in which they express undiminished confidence in his honesty and integrity as a public officer, and that the manner in which he had discharged his duties had been entirely satisfactory.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, on motion of Supervisor Bergen, the Board proceeded to elect a Superintendent of the Poor, to fill the vacancy. There were six ballotings, and to the fifth the votes were nearly equally cast for John Angus, B. B. Booth, and Samuel Doxey. On the sixth ballot, Barnabas B. Booth received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected.

NOT TO BE PAID.

Some members of the Board having presented their bills for attending the meetings of the "Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen," they were opposed on the ground of being illegal. The subject was referred to Hon. Henry C. Murphy for his opinion, which was received at this meeting, and is against the claimants. The document was placed on file.

The Board refused to increase the pay of Constables in attendance upon Courts, as petitioned for by them.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

Supervisor Bergen presented a resolution appropriating $3 per day, exclusive of traveling expenses and board, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a member of the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor, or an agent to be selected by them, to proceed to Albany, for the purpose of getting a bill through the Legislature, regulating the expenses of the Superintendents of the Poor.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

That House.

The Committee of citizens appointed to select a suitable testimonial to be presented to Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, for his meritorious services as Mayor of Brooklyn, and particularly for his efficient and humane course during the yellow-fever epidemic last Summer, have nearly completed their labors. The testimonial will consist of a house on Livingston-street, near Court—lot 23 feet front by 158 feet deep. The house is three stories and basement high, and has been put in thorough repair. It was purchased by the committee for $11,000, which amount has been paid, and this evening the committee, accompanied by a few citizens, will assemble at the Packer Institute, where, in a quiet way, the deed for the property will be transferred to Mayor Hall. The gift, no doubt, will be peculiarly acceptable, just on the eve of his retiring from office, which will take place on Monday next. At the same time and place, Mr. John E. Cammeyer will be presented with a service of plate, as an evidence of the approbation of his voluntary services rendered to the city during the yellow-fever epidemic.

A Somnolent Watchman.

A few nights since, several of the boys recently arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, for burglary, while prowling about vessels in the East River seeking for plunder, on board of one craft they found the watchman fast asleep with a loaded pistol and *flask of powder at his side. They helped themselves* to the pistol, and securing everything they could find suitable to their purposes, they laid a train of powder around the sleeper and applied a slow-match. Standing at a safe distance they watched the explosion and escaped before the watchman sufficiently recovered his senses to know exactly which world he was in.

The Late Fatal Accident at Woodhaven.

Coroner Redding yesterday concluded the investigation as to the causes attending the death of Eliza Burns, who died at the Brooklyn City Hospital from injuries received near Woodhaven, on the Long Island railroad, on the 24th inst. The officers of the train are exculpated from all blame—having exercised all the usual precautions. The friends of deceased have not yet appeared to claim the body. She took the cars at Greenport, and said that she belonged in New-York.

Arrest for Bigamy.

A man named George Welch was committed by Justice Daniel K. Smith in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy. On the 8th of November, 1855, he married Ellen Denlon in the Centenary Church, Brooklyn, and on the 4th of the present month he married Hester Lucas in the Sands-street Church. Ellen makes the complaint. The accused is a painter by trade, 36 years of age.

Policy Shop Broken Up.

Officer Raynor, of the Chief's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested Samuel Tong, on a charge of keeping a policy shop in Red Hook-lane. He was brought before Justice Smith, where he gave bail in the sum of $500, to appear when wanted.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the residence of Henry Waring, Esq., No. 66 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The fire was first discovered in the back basement, and is supposed to have been the result of accident. The property is insured.

The New Ferry.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, the veto of Mayor Hall to the grant of the slip at the foot of Fulton-street, to John A. Dayton and associates for the purpose of establishing a new ferry, was taken up and considered. The lease was adopted over the veto by an almost unanimous vote.

Eugene Connor, one of the slippery thieves recently arrested in Brooklyn, and who has several times escaped from prison recently, a few nights ago made an attempt to escape from the County Jail, where he is at present confined. He succeeded in getting into the corridor, but the outside walls were too much for him.

A young man, named McKay, was arrested, by Officer Saul, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, Monday night, for kicking over ash-barrels in Fulton-street. Justice Smith, yesterday morning, required him to pay into the city Treasury $5.

The case of *George N. Brown against Loring Fleming and others*, which was to have come up on Monday last in the Brooklyn City Court, has been postponed until Friday next, on account of illness of counsel.

The Brooklyn Common Council at their last meeting increased the number of Commissioners of Deeds to 250. It has been suggested that every male inhabitant of the city be commissioned.

The Republicans in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn have elected the following members of the General Committee: Wm. Coit, Joseph G. Larned, Wm. H. Gale, P. W. Kenyon, S. N. Davis.

A clothes line in the yard of house No. 229 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was stripped of a large lot of female wearing apparel, Monday night, by a thief.

A Policeman has been suspended for five days by the Mayor of Brooklyn, for neglecting to pay his debts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Independent Lecture.—George W. Curtis, Esq., delivered one of the course of independent lectures, at the Unitarian Church in Jersey City, on Monday evening, to a large audience. His subject was "Charles Dickens," of whom his address was a glowing eulogy tempered by criticism.

The Underground Railroad.—Yesterday morning a slave who had escaped from Maryland passed through Jersey City on his way to Canada.

O. U. A. Ball.—The third annual Ball of the American Association in honor of American Chapter No. 6, O. U. A. of Jersey City, was held at Commercial Hall on Monday night. It was largely attended.

BIRTH.

Lambert.—In the City of St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, on Monday, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., Sarah A. C. L., wife of John S. Lambert, of a son.

California papers please copy.

MARRIED.

Claude—Ward.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Louis J. Claude, late of Ambleside, Westmoreland Co., Eng., to Miss Elvira, daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq., of the former place.

Ensle—Van Winkle.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Ralph Arndt, Mr. William M. Ensle to Miss Anna E. Van Winkle, all of Rahway.

DIED.

Libby.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his brother, James S. Libby, in 22d-st., Dudley L. Libby, of Wolfboro, N. H., aged 33 years.

Heyer.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mrs. Jane Heyer, widow of the late Isaac Heyer, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 Clinton-place.

Vanduzer.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and with the hope of a blessed immortality, Charlotte Lavinia, wife of James Vanduzer, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-st., near the Bowery.

Emmer.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, after a short and severe illness, Miss Clara Emmer, aged 18 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, William Johnston, No. 104 Forsyth-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Haverstraw papers please copy.

Hull.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, Allie Imogen, only daughter of Solomon L. and Mary E. Hull, aged 5 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Horatio-st., without further invitation.

Romaine.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Miss Helah Romaine, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Haight, No. 202 Allen-st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, of inflammation of the brain, Sanford S., youngest child of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 55 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Garrison.—On Monday evening, Dec. 29, Mrs. Isabella K. Garrison, aged 32 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment this (Wednesday) morning.

Bartow.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 29, Jennie M. Bartow, wife of W. J. Bartow, and daughter of E. T. Goodall.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 129 Bridge-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Bates.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, Martha R., wife of Joseph T. Bates, aged 28 years and 7 months.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ryerson-st., 9th house north of Myrtle-av. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Lynch.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, at No. 73 President-st., Mary, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, formerly of Limerick, Ireland.

Seymour.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mr. Charles H. Seymour, of the firm of Chas. H. Seymour & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Jan. 2, from his late residence.

Hallett.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 29, of scarlet fever, Sarah M., daughter of James P. and Sarah Hallett, aged 5 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Madison-st., Greenpoint.

The funeral services of Mr. Stephen A. Dennis will take place at his late residence, No. 270 West 20th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The body will be taken to Troy next day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

$10,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102	10 Erie Railroad	61½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93¾	650 do....c	61⅝
500 Virginia 6s	93¾	100 do....s[illegible]	61¾
2,000 do....c	93¾	50 do....s10	61¾
500 Louisiana St. 6s	88	100 do....s60	61¾
2,000 Miss. St. 6s....b10	86	250 do....b60	62
1,000 Cal State 7s '70	80	150 do....b60	62¾
1,000 Cal State 7s '75	79	300 do.	61¾
5,000 do.	78½	100 do....s10	61½
10,000 N Y C RR 6's c.	85¾	250 Reading Railroad.c	86¾
500 NY Cen RR 7s	99¾	350 do.	86¾
2,000 Erie R. R. Bds	94	1200 do....b60	88
2,000 do.	94¼	100 do....b60	87¼
1,000 do.	94¼	50 Mich. C. R. R....b60	94
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1stm.	98	50 do....b60	94¼
2,000 Gosh. Br. Bonds	89	300 Mich. S.&N.I.RR....c	87¾
16,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97¾	100 do....c	87¾
9,000 do.	97½	300 do.	88
20,000 do....b10	97¾	100 do....b60	88
2,000 Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	111	100 Panama Railroad.c	97¾
5 Bk. of State of N.Y.	108¾	50 do....s30	97¾
40 American Ex. Bk.	114	100 Ill. Cen. R. R....s30	123¾
10 Nassau Bank	108	100 do....b30	123
40 Penn. Coal Co....b3	100	100 do....c	123¾
50 Cum. Coal Co....s3	17	100 do....c	123¾
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94	300 do....s30	123¾
54 N. Y. C. R. R.	93¾	15 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	74¾
200 do....b4	93¾	300 do....c	74¾
150 do....b10	93¾	500 do.	74¾
250 do....c	93¾	250 do....b60	75
100 do....b60	94	100 Canton Co.	22
100 do....b30	94¼	100 do....b60	22¾
31 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	93	200 Erie Railroad	61¾
20 Park Bank	102	100 do....s10	61¾
75 Pacific Mail St. Co.	87	250 do....b60	62¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co....s30	17	100 do....b3	62
100 Mic. So. & N. I. R....b45	89¾	35 La Cros. & Mil. RR.	74¾
50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	123¾	100 Reading RR....b3	86¾
100 N. Y. Cent. RR....b60	94¾	125 do.	87
225 do.	93¾	100 do....b4	87
50 do....s60	93¾	660 do....b60	88
100 do....b30	94¾	100 do....b60	88¾
9 Chi. & R. I. R.	94¾	200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	74¾

TUESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

In our yesterday's review of the Foreign Commerce of the country for 1856, with the Indies and South America, reference was made to the immediate importance of some change in our commercial treaties with Spain in regard to Cuba. There is something anomalous in our trade relations with this rich and prolific Island so near our Gulf Coast. It is not that we are compelled to rely upon it, in a large measure, for the Sugars and Cigars we annually consume, but that in the exchanges for twenty-four millions Cuban produce, we are not permitted, under the arbitrary navigation and impost laws of the Government at Madrid, to enjoy the ordinary reciprocity between enlightened commercial nations. Cuba consumes a vast amount of Flour and Provisions, not of its own growth, nor *of American production*, except to a very limited degree. The export of Flour to Cuba this year is only 2,820 barrels, and not the first bushel of Wheat. Of Lard and Rice the Island takes $1,780,000 in value. Of all other Provisions less than half a million. The principal exports are Staves and other lumber, and Castings for sugar mills, together $3,128,000. For the rest of the seven millions which the Island buys in exchange for its *twenty-four* millions of Sugars, Cigars, &c., it is made up of furniture, smoked fish, and a few inconsiderable items of cotton and other manufactured fabrics. Everything of American growth and industry which can possibly be dispensed with or superseded from any other quarter by the policy of the Home Government, is kept out by highly restrictive or prohibitory duties. The Island, without the capacity to grow its own food, or the ability to fabricate its own wares, is restrained from trading with its nearest and cheapest market, in order that it may be made to yield the largest possible revenue to the Spanish Crown. The right of Sovereignty may dictate such restrictions may be [illegible], but the policy is neither just to the Island nor liberal to the United States as its largest and most valuable customer. As a commercial question, therefore, a Treaty of Reciprocity, or the purchase of *the Island*, is likely at no distant day, to assume as much if not more real importance than the political issue. We explained yesterday the practical effect upon our Gold resources of the present unequal trade with the Island. This may possibly be borne, without inconvenience, a few years longer, but there are two important contingencies, which in our day of ability to spare forty millions a year in Gold to the Indies ought not to be overlooked. One is, the possibility of the partial failure of the California mines; the other, the probability that our extravagance in the consumption of European goods may, in a few years, run ahead of our ability to balance that account with Cotton and Food. A short crop at home, or a superabundant one all over Europe, including the Baltic and Black Sea grain districts, again, since the peace opened to Western Europe, would bring about such a difficulty. This year we shall probably send abroad $65,000,000 in Gold, or about $4,000,000 in excess of the product of California—estimating the latter $61,100,000, against $56,100,000 produced last year. The peculiar condition of money affairs in Paris and London early in the season, has so hastened the remittances since July that they reach about $35,000,000 for the first *half* of the new fiscal year, against $44,148,000 for the whole fiscal year 1856. It is easy to see that nothing but continued and unbroken good fortune with our crops and mines can prevent the golden tribute we pay to Spain on Cuban account, and to China and Brazil, from becoming a most inconvenient tax upon the financial resources of the country.

Our commerce with China is scarcely less unequal than with Cuba. The contiguity of the *latter and its ability to take of our superabun*dance, in exchange for its luxuries, make up the *main sum of difference.* In the case of the Chinese Empire our grievance is one in common with England and France, who just now feel it even more intensely through their Silver exchanges with the East, the draughts upon which from China for raw silks, as well as tea, have embarrassed the money marts throughout Western and Central Europe. In this connection we find the following paragraph in the Paris letter of the *Commercial Advertiser*, received by the last mail:

"But another expedition is spoken of, which will interest particularly the United States, and that is an *expedition on the part of England and France against China.* It is rumored that a very large and formidable fleet is to leave in the Spring for the China ports, to give assistance to missionaries who have been maltreated in that country, *and at the same time to attempt the negotiation of more liberal commercial treaties.* The Catholic Clergy of France are in great joy at this anticipated project, and a large number of missionaries are preparing to accompany the expedition. I cannot, however, guarantee the truth of this report."

Our purchases from China in 1856 were—

Teas	$6,828,000	Shawls	$291,000
Raw Silk	257,000	Sugars	239,000
Silk Goods	740,000	Mattings	247,000
Opium	179,000	Cassia	182,000
Miscellaneous fabrics and fruits			1,058,000
Total			$10,464,000

Against this important sum our sales to China in Cotton and other fabrics and in Ginseng, ($175,000 in value,) amount to only $1,751,000. Our direct remittances in Silver and Gold were $298,000 American and $335,000 Foreign coin, leaving a balance of about *eight millions dollars* to be paid with Gold in London. Under such tribute to a people whose commercial bigotry and ignorance, aggravated of late years by intestine wars, are a constant annoyance to the exchanges of the world, the Paris letter-writer cannot be far out of the way in assuming that the expedition spoken of will prove acceptable news to this country.

Although there was no sensible mitigation in the closeness of the market for money among the Street borrowers to-day, and the effect of the pressure told sensibly again on Foreign Bills, the Stock Exchange opened with a steady feeling, and closed at the afternoon session quite firm, and at the highest prices of the week. Indeed, Erie and Reading were higher on both cash and time sales at the close of business than for six or eight days past, the first 62 ₩ cent., the last 87 ₩ cent., delivery to-morrow. The Reading transfers close in Philadelphia on Saturday, 3d, and here on Monday, 5th, to reopen on the 13th January. Erie and Illinois Central Bonds were again in request. For $30,000 Illinois Central 97¾ ₩ cent. was paid, buyer 10 days. The Western Stocks closed firm; State Stocks not so strong; Virginias, 1 ₩ cent. off. The business done in Foreign Bills, for the Boston steamer, ranged 108¼@108¾. On London it was difficult to place standard signatures better than 108½@¾ for ready money, and some considerable sales of transient undoubted names were made at 108¼@⅜ ₩ cent. Paris, 5.23¾@5.21¼. The shipment of Specie from Boston, on New-York account, will be $250,000.

We understand that changes are to be made on 1st January in the old commercial house of Howland & Aspinwall, the senior partners retiring from active business, but leaving $150,000 special capital with the younger members of the same names. The banking firm of William Hoge & Co. also dissolve to-morrow; Mr. James Robb establishing a new banking-house in this City, in connection with his New-Orleans and Liverpool firms, under the style of Robb, Hallet & Co.

The third semi-annual instalment of Interest on the Bonds of the Lackawanna & Bloomsbury Railroad Company will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in this City on the 1st day of January.

We shall publish in our next paper, and will repeat the list on the morning following all the 1st January dividend payments, of which advice is handed in, or information in any other way obtained. Our advertisers will be especially noticed.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,841,000	1,389,000	854,000	872,000
Ex. to Great Britain	331,000	447,000	354,000	342,000
Exports to France	132,000	160,000	92,000	87,000
Ex. to other for. ports	28,000	119,000	46,000	20,000
Total exports	491,000	734,000	502,000	450,000
Stock on hand	652,000	584,000	384,000	428,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	137,000	127,000	70,000	105,000
Exports to Great Britain	42,000	33,000	48,000	26,000
Exports to France	11,000	12,000	7,000	5,000
Exports to other for. ports	19,000	11,000	4,000	3,000
Total exports	72,000	56,000	59,000	34,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Crop.—There is no new feature in regard to this matter. The estimates rule below 3,000,000 bales, notwithstanding the heavy receipts at the ports; had the receipts been less excessive so far, very low estimates would have been indulged in, and a dangerous speculation created.

Receipts.—For the week under review, are to the same extent as in the corresponding week last year. The deficit in the total remains, therefore, the same as last week, 49,000 bales. Next week will be a large week, as we learn by telegraph from New-Orleans, that in that port 75,000 were received, and at Mobile 35,000 bales. The total, however, for all the ports will not materially exceed those of last season, since during the corresponding week of last year they were diminution in receipts will show itself until after the middle of February; at that time, however, a very decided falling off will take place, as compared with last year, for during the eleven weeks, following the 12th February, 1856, the receipts into the ports amounted to 1,155,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

The New-Orleans dispatch, published in this morning's papers, purporting to give the market of Monday, should have been dated the 27th, having reference to the market of that day. The following is yesterday's report:

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 29.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 12,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 11⅞c.@12⅛c. Flour has declined to $6 50. Pork very dull at $18 for Mess. Bacon firm, clear sides selling at 9c., and ribbed do. at 8c. Barrelled Lard is selling at 11½c. *Freights of Cotton to Liverpool*, 9-16d. Exchange on London, 7⅞d.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

The following are the footings of [illegible]:

Capital Stock [illegible]
Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Specie [illegible]
Amount due to other Banks [illegible]
Deposits [illegible]
Circulation [illegible]

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—[illegible]

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—[illegible]

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 25 | Sun sets....4 43 | Moon sets....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3 11 | Gov. Island..3 56 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Barks M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; American, Witham, Cardenas, [illegible]; Adjuster, Anderson, Barcelona, [illegible]; Foster, Foster, Oporto, G. W. Simson; [illegible]; Putnam, Oporto, A. Leary; [illegible]; Demill & Co.; Oriental, [illegible]; Atlantic, (Brem.) [illegible]; [illegible] & Burke; [illegible] Roome & Dinwiddie.

Brig T. B. Watson, [illegible].

Schooners [illegible].

Propellers Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.) Cumming, Glasgow Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage, with heavy seas.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Liverpool Nov. 5, [illegible]

Ship Silas Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans [illegible]

Ship Main, (Ham.) Haacke, Hamburg [illegible]

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 7, [illegible]

Brig Borneo, Craig, Jacksonville [illegible]

Schr. W. H. Gilliland, [illegible]

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. [illegible], McBride, Newbern, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. [illegible], White, Washington, with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. Harrison Price, Johnson, City Point, with flour to Stanke & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Snow Hill, Md., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Smith, St. Martin's, Del., with wheat to A. Barratt.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Neff, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Ben. Hendrickson, Wilmington [illegible]

Schr. R. Price, Nottingham, Baltimore [illegible] to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. E. K. Johnson, [illegible], Georgetown [illegible] flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Ann Maria, Gordon, Newbern [illegible] stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. L. T. Peacock, McCready, Savannah [illegible] cotton to J. R. Gilmore.

Schr. [illegible], Georgetown [illegible] to Merrill & Abbott. [illegible]

Schr. Mono, (of Provincetown,) [illegible] with coffee and logwood to master. [illegible]

Schr. Pocomoke, [illegible], Washington, N. C., [illegible] with cotton, &c., to B. Blossom & Co.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, [illegible]

Schr. Union, Parsons, Huntington, L. I., in ballast.

Schr. W. G. Wakeman, Cook, Providence.

Propeller Petrel, Ayres, Providence.

Propeller Nantucket, Gore, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

30th—Ship American Eagle, Moore, London. From Quarantine, 30th—Ships Endymion, Hallett, Liverpool; Queen of the Pacific, Reed, San Juan del Sur; Sarah Cook, Mobile; Arkwright, Doane, Puerto Bueno.

Below.

Ship Mary Glover, Chase, [illegible] days from Cádiz via Hampton Roads, with salt [illegible].

Ship [illegible], Prouse(?), 26 days from Newcastle, with coal [illegible] Barclay & Livingston.—(Both by pilot boat Mary Taylor.)

Also, 1 ship and 1 bark in the offing at sunset.

Memoranda.

Capt. Goldsworthy, of the Br. bark Thalia, [illegible] Barnegat, arrived in the City this morning, and reports that some 60 to 80 pieces of rosewood have been saved and landed on the beach.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 30—Arr., ship Kingfisher, Mathews, London, Barks Howland, Marseilles; Galveston and Ellen Stevens, New-Orleans; E. R. Horn, Mobile; Medina, Charleston; [illegible], Baltimore; Amy, Philadelphia, and Bristol Bell, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—The schr. Amelia, 8 days from Quebec, [illegible] coast in lat. [illegible]; she has sprung aleak [illegible] mast, lost her sails, and put into this port for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 22, lat. 37 48, lon. 72 58, ship Henry Clay, of Boston, from Australia for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 7, bark Cordelia, Cook, from Frankfort, Me., for Cienfuegos, Dec. 16. The following [illegible] for New-Orleans; [illegible] Wilmington; [illegible]

[illegible]